

# WORONI

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~ Incorporating The Financial Review and Hitler Youth News ~



## MODS WIN

Successful candidates shortly after the poll was announced. From one side to the other. Sue Drakeford - AUS Secretary; Chris Stamford - Woroni, Gary Humphries (on top) - President; Kate Thurstans (below) Woroni; Karen Gibson - Woroni; Ian Rout - Treasurer; Warren Swain (out of picture) - Trustee. Warren was participating in the Inward Bound orienteering competition at the time the photograph was taken.

The Left at ANU have suffered their worst setback in memory with the defeat of all their candidates at the Students' Association elections a week ago.

Perhaps the biggest surprise was the decisive win of Liberal Society President Gary Humphries over the Combined Left's Greg Ussher. Humphries in his second attempt at the Presidency of the Association, won a 111-vote majority over his opponent in a result that few, including Humphries himself, expected.

Humphries' position, however, is far from secure. The Returning Officer, Robert Ceramidas, has given an undertaking to the Supreme Court that the result in the Presidential poll will not be declared until the action initiated by Larry Anderson is resolved. Anderson was the successful candidate in last October's Presidential election, and claims that the Committee of Disputed Returns which threw out last year's election was invalidly appointed.

The big winners, however, were the Independents. The DRS triumvirate of Ian Rout, Sue Drakeford and Warren Swain made a clean sweep of all the positions they contested, viz. Treasurer, AUS Secretary and Trustee respectively. Treas-

urer-elect Rout said shortly after the results were announced that he believed an independent could have won the Presidency also had it been contested by one.

Also significant was the sizeable vote for the News Unlimited team which currently edits *Woroni*. The independents easily fought off a determined challenge from two sources, both leftist, in an often bitter campaign. Successful editor Karen Gibson saw the vote as a sign of approval from readers for the changes and improvements brought about by the collective, and for the independent journalism it has espoused.

Despite the uncertainty over the Presidency, it is clear that major transformations are underway in the S.A. All the incoming SA executive favours both the holding of an AUS referendum and, most importantly, the reintroduction of an SRC system of student management. Those transformations will necessarily have to come thick and fast in the light of the shortened term of office the new student leaders will enjoy.

When asked for the reasons behind the success of himself and the Independents, Gary Humphries gave two.

Firstly, he said, students were rejecting the confrontationalist, high-politized approach of the Left, who had run student affairs for many years. "Secondly, I think people felt that there was something wrong with what happened at last year's Committee of Disputed Returns. The student voter has simply reaffirmed what he said last year, only more emphatically."

Committees of Disputed Returns, however, refuse to lie down. A new one was set up by the SA last Wednesday after formal complaints were lodged by Robert Patch and a number of his friends against the conduct of the most recent poll. Patch was at the centre of last year's disputed elections in his much-criticised capacity of Returning Officer, and the charges he now makes are in one respect similar to those made against him previously: that the latest Returning Officer failed to ensure a secret ballot.

**APOLOGY:** The editors of *Woroni* Vol.34 No.3 regret the inclusion therein of C.Rigby's "Never felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought to!" They recognise the irresponsibility of publishing this defamatory article, and publicly apologise for any distress suffered by those individuals subjected to apparently malicious insinuation and personal attack. They admit that there is no basis in truth for any such insinuations, and regret any damage to the reputation of the Students' Association Education Collective, or Education Collective members.

### Sports Union AGM

## Big clap for Cuddles

The Annual General Sports Union Meeting last month, focussed on the tight financial position which the Sports Union faced in 1981 and which is expected to be even more restricting this year.

The President, David Cocking pointed out that the Sports Union will have to cover the cost of all electricity used on the University ovals and tennis courts (formerly the University covered these costs) at a time when an increase in Sports Union General Fees Income has been declined by the University Council.

In view of the financially debilitating position which the Sports Union finds itself in, members discussed ways of increasing its income as a 'trading operation'. One member put forward the idea of a turn-style fee on entrance to the Sports Union. This met with a negative response but it does seem that the at the very least, proposed extensions to the Sports Centre will have to be curtailed and the member



Murray "Cuddles" Radcliffe - Sportsman of the Year, seen here in the sack.

who decried that "they didn't buy any skis for the ski club" will not be placated.

The 1982 Sports Council was welcomed, Council members include:

President - David Cocking  
Vice-President - Alec Wagstaff  
Treasurer - Leslie Miller  
Members - Bryan Scott, Dilip Chand Soman, Megan Hammond, Craig Edwards, Peter Stafford, Philip Gaetjens.

In the course of the meeting some friction developed between ANU Women's Soccer and Interhall Aussie Rules members, over the right to use South Oval on Saturday mornings. The dispute was formally ended by a motion passed in favour of Interhall Aussie Rules.

The highlight of the meeting was the presentation by Colin Plowman of the 1982 Sports Awards. Blues went to Murray Radcliffe, Russell McCoskie, Luis Vai and Adam Duthie; and Half Blues to Michael Halmay, David Williams, Michael Stewart, Timothy McGuffog and Patrick Holland.

The 'Sportsman of the Year' award went to Murray Radcliffe for his fine cricketing performance. Murray is soon to go on tour in England as a representative of the 'All Australian Universities Cricket Team'. It was a very happy Mr Radcliffe who commented that he was "astounded" - absolutely astounded - as he sipped Tooheys from his newly won trophy.







## FAIL RATE IN ECONOMICS I

Dear Sir,

I would like to make it clear from the outset that I am not about to jump on the current bandwagon and admonish the Dean of Economics at A.N.U., Professor Allan Barton, or the leader of the Students' Association Education Committee, Mr Bill Redpath, for their views on the 'unreasonably' high failure rate of Economics I students last year. I will however give an objective appraisal of their differing reasons, and hopefully shed some light on the failure rates for fellow students and the general public.

Mr Bill Redpath, who is enrolled in the Arts Faculty is leading an investigation by the Student Association into the high failure rate in Economics I, has blamed an 'unreasonably' high standard at A.N.U., a lack of communication between tutors and lecturers, and use of an American text book. These causes were based on a meeting of students who failed Economics I last year, and it was incorrectly reported in The Canberra Times on Monday April 19, page 7, that 50 students attended that meeting. There were only 23 people at that meeting, including ten members of the Students' Association Education Committee, four students who passed the course, two members of the Economics faculty, and a maximum of only seven students who actually failed Economics I!

Even assuming that Redpath's reasons were based on a large number of students, which there aren't, there are major flaws in all reasons he puts forward. There was constant communication between lecturers and tutors during the year, since the two lecturers in Economics I were also two of the tutors who were holding supplementary tutorials. The American text book was in general directly comparable with the Australian economy and has been in use with a variation of it for the last six years at A.N.U. during which there has been no controversy over the text until now, and even this is directed from a very small sector of students. A.N.U. is renowned throughout Australia for its high standard of students and degrees, and therefore those people who advocate a lowering of standards simply to pass students who would otherwise fail the course should transfer to another faculty which will provide what is commonly known as a 'Mickey Mouse Degree' or transfer to another university or college where the standards are low enough to cater for them!

Professor Barton on the other hand, blames the high failure rate on a shortage of full-time staff combined with student laziness and ineptitude. This is simply not the case! The staff were always on hand to students who were willing to sacrifice some time and effort in following up queries on the course, as the majority of students will immediately admit. As to the charge of student ineptitude, let it be pointed out that the entry mark into the Economics Faculty last year was the highest ever to that date, and so the student body on a whole must have been more adept than any previous year.

None of the reasons cited by Bill Redpath or Professor Barton are acceptable, and so the cause of the increase in Economics I failures from 25 to 30 percent in the mid-70s to a peak of 47.3 percent last year remains unanswered.

However the only significant increase in failures in Economics I have been from full-time students who come directly from high school. There is no significant difference in the results of students who attend the Canberra system as against the N.S.W. system, and so the increased failure rates must be put down to a change in the type of students now attending university.

There is a natural progression from local high school to the local university

for many students in Canberra and surrounding areas. At ANU students must decide on either Law, Economics, Science or Arts, and if they do not gain a sufficiently high entrance mark Law is no longer available. Many students consider Arts as too common and so cancel out this possibility, leaving only Economics or Science. Therefore if students don't like Science they choose Economics, and the choice is made on the basis of eliminating all other possibilities, not because they want to do economics. And it is this change in the motivation and type of students moving straight from high school to university, who are not suited to the economics course, that has increased the failure rates in Economics I over the past few years.

Richard Rolfe.  
Eco I student '81

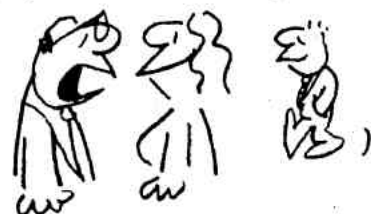
## REDPATH REPLIES

Dear Editors,

The Education Committee has spent a considerable amount of time and effort in preparing a submission on the high failure rate in Economics I to the Board of Faculties. I therefore find it distressing, both personally and politically, to have to respond to the unfounded allegations made in Richard Rolfe's letter.

The inaccuracies in Mr Rolfe's letter

WE'VE ABOLISHED THAT  
TERRIBLY COMPETITIVE  
PERCENTAGE SYSTEM.



TAKE YOUR HANDS OUT  
OF YOUR POCKET WILSON.  
NO WONDER YOU'RE "D" MINUS!



need to be corrected. I am not enrolled in the Arts Faculty. The comments made about the lack of communication between lecturers and tutors and the textbook were that these were areas the committee would investigate and that dissatisfaction was expressed at the public meeting on April 13th, 1982, on these matters. The number at that meeting is debatable but the figures quoted are not my responsibility.

The Education Committee considered large amount of information before concluding its report. It is not simply based on the public meeting! There is no suggestion in the report that the standard should be lowered, in fact our recommendations would improve the quality of Economics education and thus enhance the degree.

Basically Mr Rolfe argues that it is the quality of students that leads to the high failure rate. The Education Committee, having contacted the ACT Accrediting Agency, the Economics Department and the university administration, can find no evidence to support this claim. There is no statistically significant difference between males and females or between public and private school backgrounds. Mr Rolfe's claim is totally without foundation.

There are numerous other problems in Mr Rolfe's letter but these are best answered when our submission is published. Until then it is best that students ig-

nore Mr Rolfe's unsubstantiated accusations. His letter only serves to undermine students who are attempting to improve the conditions of other students and to lower the standard of student debate on campus.

Bill Redpath

## LEFT OBJECTS

Dear Editors,

I wish to object to the accusations made concerning me in 'Woroni'. Because I was unable to attend a special Union Board meeting C. Munn alleged that I was part of a left "boycott" of the meeting. This was not the case. I was ill and therefore unable to attend. The Left has not made wild allegations of this type in the past although there have been Board meetings when only one or two of the Liberal/Democrat alliance have deigned to appear. I note that three Left members of the Board have attended all Board meetings held so far while only one "right" person (the Deputy Chair) has done so. Similarly Chris Bolden has attended only five of the eleven meetings of the Executive Committee held since the new Board took office. With a record like this one would think the Liberals would be wary of throwing stones.

Yours,

Bronwyn Ogborn,

SA Representative on  
the Union Board of  
Management.

won by a two-thirds majority, this is really speaking for the people isn't it? Another criticism that should be made of the Combined Left on this campus is their peculiar belief that SA meetings are in some way representative of the body of student opinions. This is patently ridiculous. No clearer an example exists than the dismal performance of the Left when censuring the 'Woroni' team for publishing Colin Rigby's article on the now infamous 'Sex Col.'. I was unfortunately unable to be present at the meeting, but reading the agenda and listening to various people who all seemed to have something to say, it seems the 'Director of Student Publications' who is responsible for actually publishing the article got off scot-free after a speech which one commentator wryly described as 'about as limp as a piece of boiled spaghetti' and the editors got saddled with the brand of 'malicious defamation' for just getting the article typed up - I thought the article was, in places, extremely funny and so did large numbers of other students. It is sad that people who say they believe in such a great ideal as socialism cannot laugh at themselves. This did not, I note apply to the editors in that edition, as an article called "Garbage Unlimited" was on the Combined Left's criterion, even worse.

Please don't get the idea that I support the introduction of an SRC but at the moment in the heights of student apathy what choice have we got? The SA is afraid of having a referendum on AUS because they are scared of student opinion - yet they maintain they ARE student opinion. What hypocrisy! The SA is the only way to provide a forum where anyone can speak, yet the only ones who do are those so far out of touch with student opinion one wonders which decade they believe they're in.

At the moment all the SA provides is intellectual masturbation for the politically blinkered and this very much includes the Right on this campus. I use the word 'masturbation' advisedly, the SA operates only in its own little political closets and gives no joy to anyone, although I believe, Ed-Collective, individual satisfaction can be obtained.

## OBJECTS LEFT

Editors,

I would like first to thank Warren Swain for his letter in which my page on Reggae was complimented and, I've heard congratulations are in order for him on his election as trustee, although I am not sure of that result as I believe there is an S.A. meeting soon and no doubt the "Combined Left" will attempt something in the way of a coup d'etat to get their precious Association back from the hands of the Independents.

As an old left wing sympathizer myself, I was always unsure whether to support the left on this campus, they may call us halls and colleges residents a bunch of 'fuckwit' intellectual yobboes' and accuse us of an unnatural desire to crawl back into our respective mother's wombs, but after all, they are THE LEFT and aren't all students supposed to be left wing however mindless, parochial, narrow-minded and dictatorial their leaders may be? I mean, the claim that the left make to be the only party interested in democracy on this campus looks a trifle strained when such notables as R. Refshauge and L. O'Brien crawl out of the woodwork of the legal profession and 2XX to overturn the election of News Unlimited in the first chapter of the present elections, despite the fact that they

There is one further criticism to be levied at the left on this campus, and perhaps the most insidious. The Left believe they have a monopoly on Marx. Nothing could be further from the truth. Universities are gatherings of intelligent people who are here to learn by discussion not by having ideology, however worthy, rammed down their throats. People at the ANU, will become

leaders, not followers, they are sick of having slogans and abuse rained upon them by the politically active, and blanket accusations of 'liberal' to anyone who does not agree with them - an essential part of fighting the workers' cause is educating leaders, who will not be impressed by slogans, but have been weaned from their bourgeois background by reasoned arguments, that are so much a part of Marx's writing and a point which the Combined Left are noticeably reticent about dealing with

Dialectic, Comrades!  
Simon Duncan.

P.S. to Reggae freaks - see "Reggae Sunsplash" at the Boulevard Blue, 10.30pm 23rd and 30th April, - it's brilliant!



# SINAI

## the role of the r.d.f.

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The editors of 'Woroni' Vol.34 No. 3 regret the inclusion therein of C. Rigby's "Never felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought t've!" They recognise the irresponsibility of publishing this defamatory article, and publicly apologise for any distress suffered by those individuals subjected to apparently malicious insinuation and personal attack. They admit that there is no basis in truth for any such insinuations, and regret any damage to the reputation of the Students' Association Education Collective, or Education Collective members.

Australia's participation in the U.S.-backed 'peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula is now under way, with some troops already in place. This has happened despite public opposition: several public opinion polls have shown that a substantial majority of Australians are against participation in the force, which has the ostensible aim of keeping peace after Israel withdraws from Egyptian territory occupied during the 1967 war. Opposition has also been expressed by the ALP, the Australian Democrats, the ACTU, various church and peace groups, and in various newspaper editorials. There are a number of grounds for opposing the force, including the lack of United Nations support and the similarities with the way in which Australia was drawn into Vietnam. This article concentrates on the role of the Rapid Deployment Force. The first part discusses the link between the R.D.F. and the 'peacekeeping' force, and the second part deals with its history composition and functions in America's global strategy.

Material in this article is derived from the Sinai Dossier, published by the Alternate News Service. It costs 80 cents and is available from the Left Group book stall.

### 1: Smuggling in an army

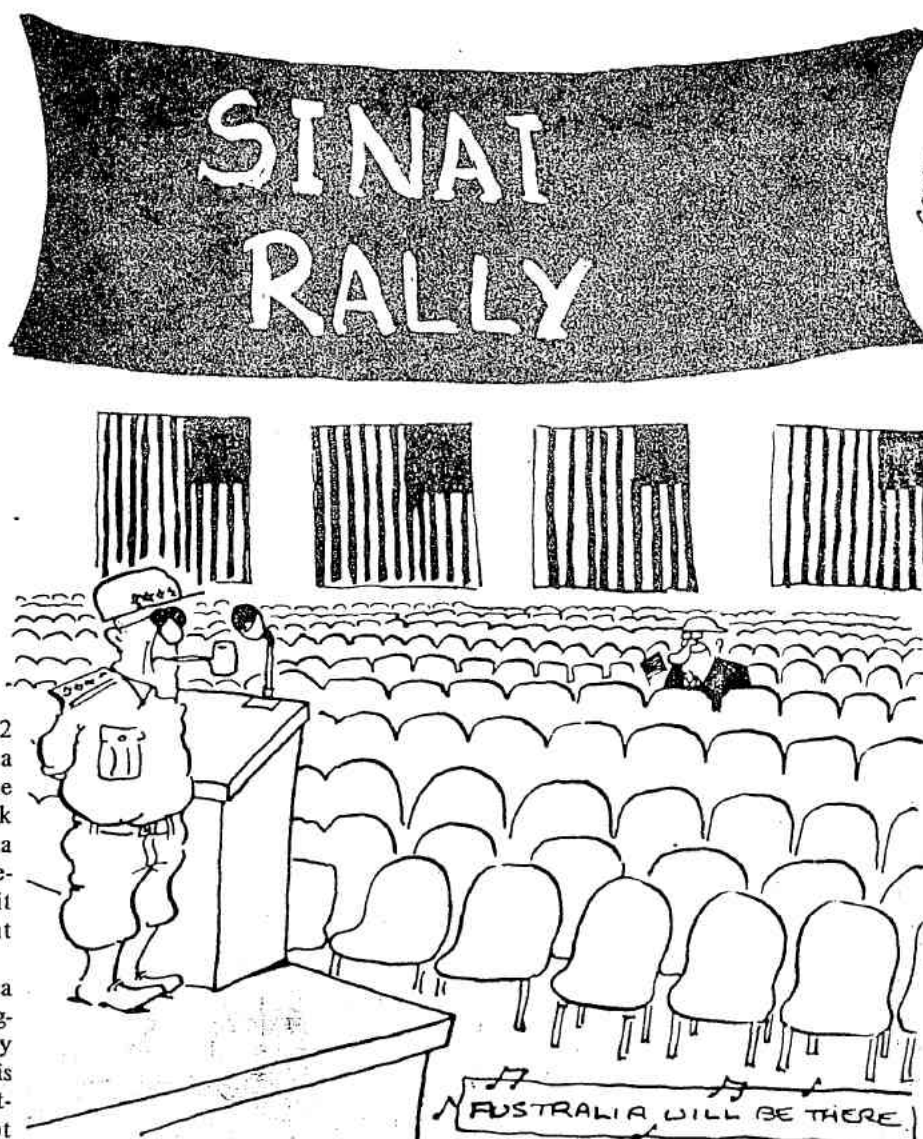
Whilst Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Tony Street has tried to reassure us that 'the Government is concerned to make it quite clear that there would be no link between the proposed Sinai peacekeeping force and any rapid deployment force' ('Age' 15 May 1981), it is now clear that this statement is patently false.

According to a Foreign Affairs Department press release of 2 March 1980, 'In the course' of detailed discussions with the United States about co-ordinating our efforts, there had been a request for Australia to look at the possibility of committing troops to the United States rapid deployment force'. Although Australia rejected this request, evidence published in the Australian and American press shows beyond all doubt that the Sinai force is being used by the Americans to smuggle in the RDF.

The 'New York Times' reported on 2 April 1981 that the American press as a whole had taken for granted that 'the Reagan Administration had begun to think of the proposed American contingent in a Sinai peace-keeping force as something resembling an advance party or training unit for the United States Rapid Deployment Force'.

The idea is that the USA can establish a permanent military presence in the strategic Sinai and take control of two highly sophisticated air bases built by the Israelis with US help as well as the equally sophisticated naval base on a prime strategic spot at Sharmel Sheik on the Red Sea.

According to Laurie Oakes ('Age', 15 May 1981), similar sentiments were expressed in a 'Washington Post' article in March 1981, which stated in part: 'With a little quiet encouragement from the Israelis officials in the Reagan Administration are giving serious thought to an ingenious solution for one of the biggest problems in their grand design for Middle East security. The problem is how to establish an American "strategic presence" on the ground in



a way that would deter — or conceivably defend against — Soviet penetration without embarrassing the host nation and/or unnerving the neighbourhood. The solution: smuggle it in, so to say, in the guise of a peace-keeping force to supervise compliance with the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.'

In addition, the 'Washington Post' has claimed that 'the theory would be that American units . . . while helping enforce Israeli-Egyptian peace, could also serve the dual purpose of maintaining a 'presence' which is to say, keeping those Sinai 'facilities' in a state of combat readiness as a staging area in emergencies for US aircraft, even ground troops and as a port for US naval vessels'.

Even the Legislative Research Service of the Australian Parliamentary Library was forced to conclude: '... the danger cannot be ruled out that the Sinai force, with its long-term policing mission, could become in some future crisis, irrespective of current American intention, an advance guard of the RDF' ('Current Issues Brief' No. 4, 1981).

The validity of these claims was realized in October 1981 when the USA announced that an 800 strong battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division had been alerted to stand by as the American contribution to the Sinai force ('Age', 26 October 1981).

Now, the 82nd Airborne Division is not only the 'primary unit designated (by the USA) for Third World intervention' ('MERIP Reports' No 85), but it is also a designated part of the Rapid Deployment Force! ('Progressive', February 1981; New York 'Guardian', 28 October 1981). The 82nd Airborne Division participated in the RDF manoeuvres in November 1980, and in the RDF 'Bright Star' manoeuvres which were held in western Egypt in November 1981.

These manoeuvres, with troops from Egypt, Oman, Sudan, Somalia and the USA, 'targetted' Libya in a dry-run of action anticipated for the RDF in its Middle East role.

Gene Carroll, of the Washington-based Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, told the New York 'Guardian': 'The Reagan administration is using the Sinai force and the Bright Star military manoeuvres to further expand the US military commitment in the region and to demonstrate US military preparedness for intervention.'

It is in the light of this evidence that we should examine Malcolm Fraser's statement to Parliament on 22 October 1981 that: 'No part of the peacekeeping force — including the United States component — should have any association with the United States Rapid Deployment Force.'

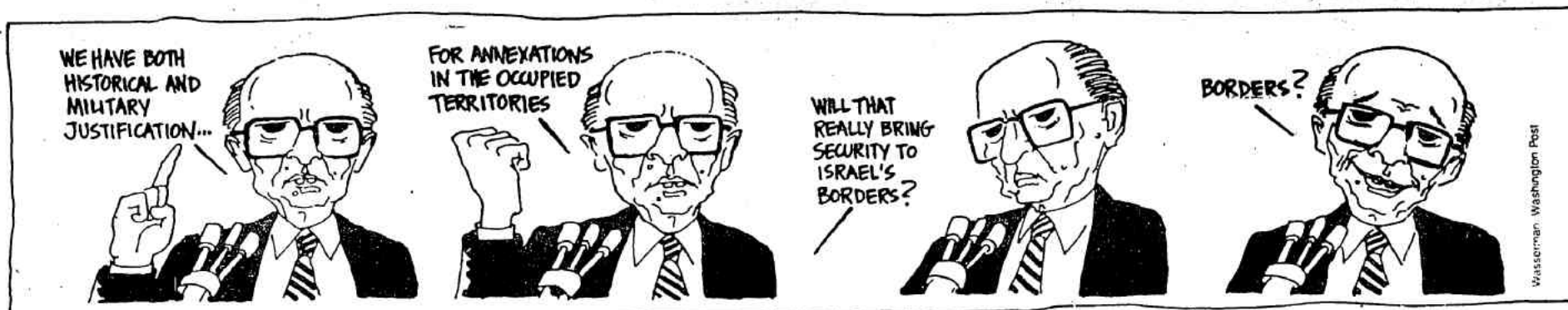
### 2. An army in search of a war

Two years ago, the RDF was nothing but a rough sketch on the Pentagon's drawing boards. One year ago, it had a name, a commander, and a skeleton staff. Today, it boasts an elaborate headquarters complex, an incipient basing apparatus in the Middle East, and command jurisdiction over three Army divisions, and a Marine division with associated air wing, three aircraft carrier task groups, dozens of Air Force tactical squadrons, and a supporting cast of several hundred thousand men and women. And, if President Ronald Reagan adopts the 'more aggressive' military policy his aides have promised, the RDF may soon have the dubious privilege of being the first US force to enter combat since the end of the Vietnam war.



US troops on RDF manoeuvres.





When it was conceived in 1977, the RDF was envisioned as a lean, self-reliant strike force designed for rapid insertion into remote Third World battlefields. As the concept has matured, however, the force has evolved into a full-scale army with a growing transport, logistics, and communications establishment. Once expected to number 100,000, the RDF now encompasses some 200,000 soldiers and sailors, and could swell to 300,000 or more if, as expected, Reagan approves the formation of additional combat units.

#### The strategy

The RDF stands at the centre of the American plan for a global military counter offensive, following a series of defeats in the 1970s. The USA had lost the nuclear superiority which had allowed it to cover risky conventional engagements or pro-US regimes far away with a nuclear umbrella. Subsequently it suffered a defeat with its conventional military intervention in Vietnam.

And the fall of the Shah of Iran, hailed as America's invincible ally and Middle East policeman, signified a sudden death for the then dominant strategy which emphasized economic and military support for loyal 'surrogate' regimes in the Third World.

Looking for a new means of 'projecting its power', the RDF was conceived as a force capable of quick intervention anywhere in the world — Western Europe, South Korea, southern Africa, the Middle East — allegedly to counter the 'Soviet threat', or to prevent an undesired intervention by another power.

In such a crisis, selected units would be flown to bases in friendly countries near the conflict area, where they would pick up their heavy equipment from supply ships that had been 'prepositioned' in adjacent waters. Once 'married up' with the supply ships, the RDF contingent would proceed to the battle zone and begin combat operations. As soon as the conflict was terminated, they would replay the sequence in reverse and return to the United States.

On 14 December 1979, Defense Secretary Brown told a Pentagon press conference that he had established a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) at MacDill Air Force Base.

Additionally, the RDF has adopted a dangerous new 'preemptive strategy' calling for military intervention in advance of anticipated enemy action. The intent of the new policy, General Paul X. Kelley, the RDF commander, explained in June 1980, is to ensure that US forces occupy the battlefield first, thus warning an opponent that any hostile action on its part is likely to trigger a full-scale confrontation with American power. Such preemptive action could, according to Kelley, persuade the enemy commander to 'bow out gracefully'. But it is equally likely that such action would trigger a full-scale military conflict of unforeseeable proportions. 'There's no upper limit', Kelley avowed, 'to the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force capability.'

As the RDF strategy has developed, planning has focussed almost exclusively on the Middle East. Western observers see the immediate aim of the RDF concepts as being to back up and if necessary impose pro-US regimes in the region and to 'safeguard' US control over oil supplies for the West. On 26 February 1979 Defense Secretary Brown told a national TV audience that 'pro-

tection of the oil flow from the Middle East is clearly part of our vital interest', and 'we'll take any action that's appropriate, including the use of military force'. The RDF will also provide the US with means to exert economic and strategic pressure on its 'allies'.

#### The force

The actual planning for RDF started parallel to the Camp David process. In mid 1979, President Carter issued a new directive on a US strategy of 'advanced defense' in Europe, the Gulf and the Far East. At the same time Pentagon generals announced detailed plans for a 110,000 intervention corps clearly designed for action in the Middle East. Then, after Carter in his State of the Union address of 24 January 1980 had declared the Gulf a zone of 'vital US interests', the command of the RDF was set up in March 1980.

Although creation of the RDF would not involve the formation of any new combat units, Kelley revealed, it would

viously ill-equipped to engage well-armed opponents. To meet its new responsibilities, therefore, the RDF went through a rapid transformation. Whereas the initial plan called for a lean, compact force of 100,000 soldiers, the RDF re-emerged as a much heavier force of 200,000 active-duty soldiers plus 100,000 reservists in support. And because such a force would not operate without elaborate back-up facilities, the once self-reliant RDF would require access to supply bases in such countries as Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt (each of which has signed new basing agreements with the United States).

#### Permanent bases and nuclear threat

The first much publicized manoeuvres of the RDF outside American soil were held over a two-week period in November 1980 near the oasis of Wadi al-Natrun north-west of Cairo.

The purpose of the manoeuvres was, according to the revealing words of the then Egyptian Chief of Staff, Gen. Abu

setter, to prepare the public ground for this sort of 'protection' and to press other governments to follow in accepting a US military protectorate. Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared in a recent interview with the West German magazine 'Der Spiegel', 'We are at present studying possible stationing points for an increased American ground and air presence.' This was confirmed by President Reagan himself on 3 March: 'I think we need a ground presence too'.

In early 1978 US Defense Secretary Brown commissioned the 'most extensive military study of the Middle East region ever done by the US government'. This secret defense department report 'concluded that US forces could not stop a Soviet thrust into northern Iran and that the US should therefore consider using tactical nuclear weapons in any conflict there', reported the 'New York Times', 2 February 1980. It also quoted a 'senior Pentagon official' as saying that 'nuclear-armed cruise missiles launched from ships in the Indian Ocean might be able to perform this role'.

That the RDF is not strategically capable of carrying out its supposed objective — protection of oil installations and routes — has been recognized even by the 'New York Times'. But what does remain of the present RDF strategy in the Middle East is the backing up of regional governments ready to collaborate with the USA and the pressing of others to do so, with the aim of securing further increased military collaboration with America, including permitting a more direct and permanent US and NATO presence in the area.

#### Looking for a war

The momentum for development of the RDF has carried it from conception to reality in record time, and promises even greater expansion in the years ahead. And if this momentum persists, one final transformation appears almost inevitable: the leap from force-in-readiness to force-in-being. Like the Green Berets of Kennedy's day, the RDF is an army in search of a war.

And the chances of finding a war must be considered exceptionally high with the Reagan administration committed to the use of force as a standard instrument of US policy. It is only a matter of time until a flareup somewhere in the Third World triggers the first appearance in battle of the Rapid Deployment Force.

And largely as a result of the booming arms trade (in which the United States is principal supplier), Third World armies are now far better equipped than they were ten or even five years ago. Many of America's most likely adversaries — such countries as Libya, Syria, Iraq, and South Yemen — are armed with the most advanced French, British, Russian (and even, in some cases, American) arms available on the world market. Any US forces sent to war in these areas are therefore likely to encounter far tougher resistance than they ever faced in South-East Asia. It is precisely for this reason that Pentagon officials have raised the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons to defend outnumbered RDF forces sent abroad. And it is easy to imagine how even a 'limited' use of tactical weapons could escalate into a full-scale nuclear war.



require the acquisition of additional airlift and sealift capabilities. (Existing airlift resources included seventy C-5A jumbo jets, 234 C-141 medium transports, and 490 C-130 tactical carriers.)

As a start, the Pentagon would allocate \$6 billion for procurement of fifty new long-range transport planes known as the C-X (for cargo-experiments), and would spend another \$3 billion on a fleet of fifteen 'Maritime Prepositioning Ships' (MPS) stocked with arms and ammunition for three Marine brigades of 16,000 soldiers each. Once outfitted the MPS vessels would be permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean, where they would serve as a sort of 'floating arsenal' for any RDF units sent to the area. When added to America's already large transport capacity, the C-X and MPS fleets would enable the Pentagon to airlift large RDF forces to the Persian Gulf and then to supply them with a full array of heavy equipment.

As planning proceeded, the Pentagon was shaken by bureaucratic wrangling over leadership and composition of the force, and where the RDF forces would be drawn from. Leaders of the Marine Corps argued successfully that they, rather than regular forces already committed to NATO and Korea, should command the RDF, and that the force should be enlarged to fight sophisticated opposition forces.

Originally envisioned as a light strike force for use against unsophisticated Third World armies, the RDF was ob-

viously ill-equipped to engage well-armed opponents. To meet its new responsibilities, therefore, the RDF went through a rapid transformation. Whereas the initial plan called for a lean, compact force of 100,000 soldiers, the RDF re-emerged as a much heavier force of 200,000 active-duty soldiers plus 100,000 reservists in support. And because such a force would not operate without elaborate back-up facilities, the once self-reliant RDF would require access to supply bases in such countries as Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt (each of which has signed new basing agreements with the United States).

The manoeuvres revealed the high cost, time delay and logistic difficulty involved in transporting a large number of troops and equipment by air, even with 'pre-positioned' heavy equipment in the area, and the use of military bases in the region.

The conclusion from this experience was not difficult for ex-statesman Henry Kissinger to draw. He told a 7 January press conference that he doubted 'the concept of an RDF that comes from the United States 8000 miles away', and called for a *direct US military presence in the area*, as well as increased West European participation.

In the aftermath of the RDF exercises in Egypt many comments and proposals have been made concerning the further course of US strategy in the area, by both the Carter and Reagan administrations. They all suggest that the RDF concept is only the first step towards an overall increased US military engagement in the area.

The USA is presently attempting to upgrade its direct military presence in the area, as far as this is politically feasible. Sadat and the carefully publicized step-by-step increase of US military presence in Egypt served as sort of a pace-



# The jackboots change feet

A Political comment on the recent  
S.A. Elections

By your censured reporter  
Colin Rigby

Well . . . this is going to be difficult. That sold out mustachioed refugee from a 1975 Whiter than white lemon charged FAB TV commercial has just done what only the most hardened fascist malcontent would have dared to predict . . . . Gazza Humperdink is the new Presidente of the SA Black Shirts. (Pending a Supreme Court ruling).

In what appears to be a backlash swing against the trend to Labor in Victoria the campus has taken a somewhat violent lurch towards the Right. I emphasise towards the Right for as yet the newly formed centre party DRS (Debauched Randy Students) has not indicated its true political colours. The only comment worth publishing was from the newly elected AUS Secretary, Pooh Duckford, who claimed she was "only a fish monger's daughter" and during the campaign was known to lay on the slab and say "Fillet" to potential passing voters.

Honestly, "ominous" is not quite the right word to describe an election where one of the most consistent after run politicians suddenly sky rockets to the Pres position. If I followed my better instincts I would ride to the campaign headquarters of the Left Group, flush the remaining buggers out and after dragging them behind my push-bike down University Ave., I would demand to know what the fuck happened with their campaign. But censure motions have mellowed me and the days of 'direct action' have gone. Instead I'll search for an answer through "adequate" journalism.

The most striking feature in these elections was the presentation of the political campaigns by both major groups. And let's face it, this is where the Presidential race was won and lost.

While Humperdink was counselling reform and suggesting his opponents were goading the students to arm and revolt, and stone the administration for their own fiendish ends, the Left responded somewhat wildly and incoherently. On more than one occasion Short Storey was heard to rant that he had been to gaol 17,000 times and despite several hair cut attempts he had lived to tell the tale. Which is all very exciting if you enjoy watching real-life episodes of Cop Shop but totally impractical if you wish to convince an already apathetic student population to get their digits out and vote for you.

The Blonde Gusher put up a brave fight, but lacked the political punch to hit Gazza in his liberal-soft spots. A sort of puss in boots, Gusher, for the most part, was forced into a defensive stance which was hardly a winner in the first years' eyes.

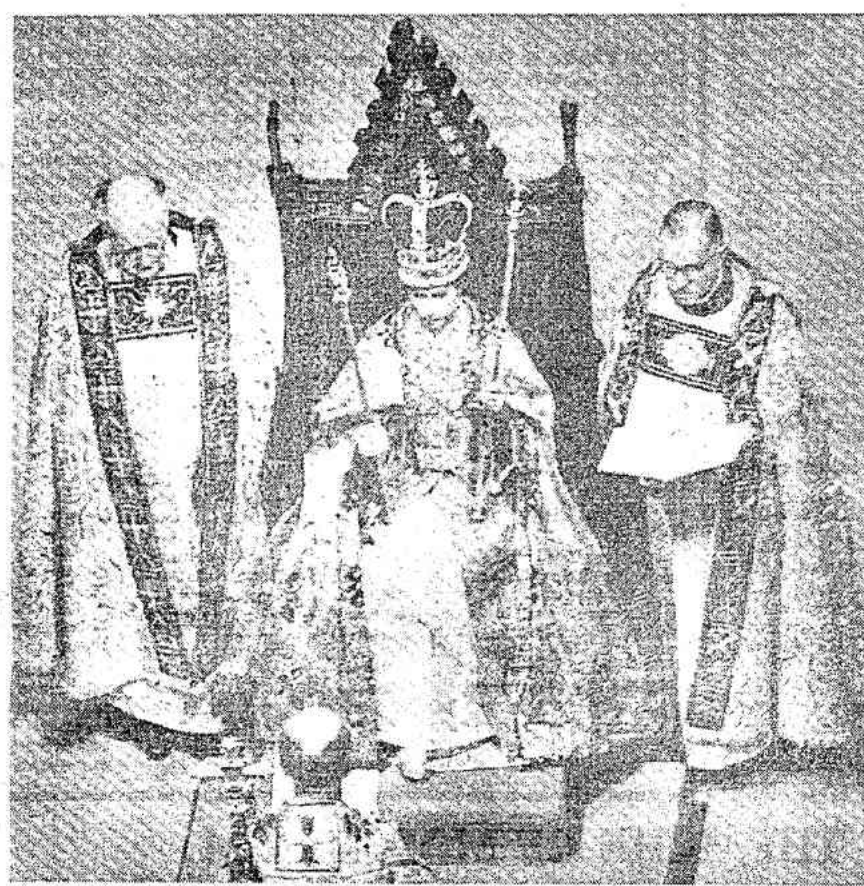
And for Christ sake, the "image" of the Left Group was pathetic. You could almost see them loping along the midnight streets with bags of seditious leaflets, strike orders, protest banners and messages of support from Moscow, Peking or Havana demanding the Crazy Grazer's head on a plate. It seems clear that the Left doesn't realise that 60s style politicking is totally out of context in the eighties. Today's student is more concerned with gaining the piece of cardboard that will offer him the possibility of employment as a garbage collector.

Humperdink, a latter day Ronald Reagan, offered the saccharine: reform - it went down well. But what that really means is anyone's guess. The Left had nothing but more of the same outdated policies which like an old pro relying on the hand job to supplement her income, failed them in the end.

What the future holds for Humperdink should prove interesting indeed. No doubt the Left will be hoping that Herr Dolt can pull something out of the bag, or as a final resort wish that it is only a matter of time before mental disintegration sets in and Humperdink turns into a whimpering gin soaked vegetable. And I must confess similar thoughts have crossed my mind . . . but we are wandering off into wild speculation and so for the moment I will try to suspend both the despair and the final judgment and instead turn to the other positions which the Left lost so bloody easily.

The so-called "wishy-washy moderates" took on the Left and the Right in this election and once again proved that there is definitely room for a Centre Party on this campus. Briefly, the plot is confusing, the characters are dull, the dialogue repulsive, but the results stand out. They pissed it in.

Awesome is the mildest word I can think of to describe a campaign where a group of unknowns not only win but win handsomely. Through a careful marketing approach emphasising their young lotus eating, barefoot mystic and hairy beard trends, the DRS ran a slick election campaign.



Wanker Swine, Pooh Duckford and Ian Prout at a press conference shortly after the counting of votes.

Throughout Ian Prout was a busy man. During his frequent visits to Halls and Colleges I saw many students press forward to eagerly slake him by the throat. But he is obviously a well respected apolitical leader because none of them dared come too close.

"If they touch me, they are killed," says Prout in his simple way which is so attractive to voters. Wanker Swine echoed these sentiments when he added, "they are simple people and life here is cheap."

It is not known at the moment whether they will force a motion sending monies to save the wildlife on the Falkland Islands as their first commitment is to DRS the SA, but time will only tell.

The other victor in this campaign was the Garbage Unlimited team. A pleasing victory in my opinion. And one which runs counter to a number of Left initiated moves at recent SA meetings to censure Moroni editors. Once again the Left fielded very poor candidates. Short Storey and the feminist Laurel and Hardy duo failed to capture anything but abuse.

Overall the media campaign was colourful. Even 2XX tried to get in on the act when in 'inadvertently' mistook Garbage Unlimited Posters for phallic symbols, and being a community minded radio station proceeded to cover them with its own inoffensive "Hunters & Collectors" posters. This sparked several counter "poster appreciation nights" on both sides of the political fence. But this was just one of the highlights of a campaign where only 800 odd students voted.

What the results of this election hold for the Left is perfectly clear. While Herr Dolt is exchanging his Presidential Jackboots for a pair of Gucci shoes and Humperdink is spraying his own slogans on the walls of his new office, the Left will have to reassess its political priorities on this campus if it ever wants to hold office again.

## AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW BY COLIN RIGBY WITH GAZZA HUMPERDINK NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT

*Greetings Gary! Thank you for agreeing to this meeting. First I'd like to know what you think were the important factors in your victory over Greg Ussher for the Presidency.*

Well, Colin, the first thing I'd like to say is, Life wasn't meant to be easy. Furthermore I believe that to win, as I did, you must always get up nice and early. Most election seppiches are never on time. So if you can get a decent early start in the morning they you're bound to be winning the verbal battle for a while, at least.

*Would you care to outline any other factors that account for the overall demise of the Left in the recent elections?*

Actually there were one or two actions which I believe really won the battle for me. Mostly they were my actions. I am a firm believer in moving your bowels before a speech. Listen, how many election battles have been lost due to candidates being absent with late bowel movements? Well, I've lost quite a few actually so; it is important not to be caught poohing when firm decisions or speeches have to be made; and this is a policy which I will continue while I am in the SA office.

*Well now you are the President-elect what do you see as your primary tasks.*

Obviously there are one or two actions that have preoccupied my mind ever since I first ran for the Presidency in 1981. My first act would be to obtain some decent life insurance. Let's face it, this is essential for anyone who is really serious about taking on the Red Breasts. Even if you are a President and hide in your office every day there is no guarantee against accidental injury. You may fall off your chair or be stoned by abusive students. Also I'd purchase a metal cigar case to be carried in the breast pocket over my heart.

*Why?*

Well it doesn't make you safer but at least you can have a decent smoke while you're preparing motions to leave AUS.

*Do you have anything to say to students who are probably wondering why they voted for you in the first place?*

Certainly. Always remember to wash your hands after moving your bowels, even if you are about to make a speech, there is no excuse for uncleanness. Oh, and a final thing. Don't start getting senti-

mental about any reports you might hear about deaths and maimings of Lefties on campus. Just remember my boys wouldn't do it they didn't like it and it keeps them out of the police force and gives them something to do during the day.

*Gazza, you laid a great deal of emphasis on Reform. Just exactly how do you plan to implement this reform.*

Colin, I'm glad you asked that question. I've got great plans for the SA. My patron Sir Malcolm Fraser taught me a lot about implementing reform and I'm presently trying to write a motion to push through a programme of freeway development on campus. This way I get the idle Left off my back on to road building - plus it gives them a real taste of worker participation in community development schemes. Hopefully the freeways will provide fast, efficient means of communication for my large highly mobile army of Liberal Youth whose job it will be to combat aggression by Leftists.

At this point I left Gazza poring over plans for racially purifying the Union Bar and making the Health Food Shop close on time. "These policies," he promises, "Will last a thousand years."

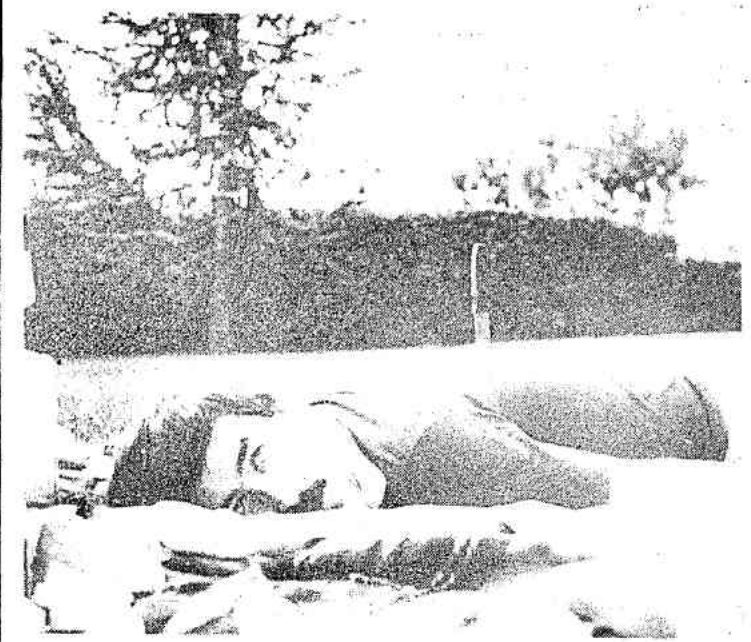


# [REDACTED] mind the BOLLOCKS here's the **ELECTION** [REDACTED] results

Photos: **IAN** **ROUT** & **CONNIE** CERAMIDAS



The winners (excluding Warren Swain who was lost in the bush when the photograph was being taken).



President Gary Humphries . . . the rewards of persistence.

Greg Ussher (Left)	346 (43.1%)
Gary Humphries (Reform)	457 (56.9%)
	<u>803</u>

Woroni Editors Kate Thurstans, Chris Stamford and Karen Gibson . . . the editors strike back. A simple storey.

Lee Vergona & Susan Carcary (New Woroni Coll.)	230 (28.3%)
Karen Gibson, Chris Stamford & Kate Thurstans (News Unlimited)	495 (60.9%)
Matthew Storey	88 (10.8%)
	<u>813</u>



AUS Secretary Sue Drakeford . . . who's afraid of John Buchanan?

	Primary	Pref.
Chris Munn (Reform)	196 (24.1%)	
John Buchanan (Left)	300 (36.9%)	357 (43.9%)
Sue Drakeford (DRS)	<u>317 (39.0%)</u>	456 (56.1%)
	<u>813</u>	

Treasurer Ian Rout . . . "DRS is like DDT, except that it doesn't harm the environment - just gets rid of crawling pests."

Jeff Turner (Left)	304 (37.4%)
Ian Rout (DRS)	<u>508 (62.6%)</u>
	<u>812</u>



Trustee Warren Swain . . . not a member of the Sex Coll.

	Primary	Pref.
Jane Connors (Left)	269 (33.0%)	305 (37.5%)
Warren Swain (DRS)	303 (37.2%)	<u>509 (62.5%)</u>
Chris Bolden (Reform)	<u>242 (29.7%)</u>	
	<u>814</u>	



# RIGBYS SEXUAL POLITICS

A motion was passed at the S.A. meeting on 7th April which, amongst other things, condemned Rigby's article "Never Felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well You Ought to've!" (*Woroni*, Vol. 34 no. 3), and censured the editor for printing it. Perhaps you'll find the whole text of that motion elsewhere in this issue. I want to talk about why Rigby's article was not just a joke, some of the serious problems it embodies and compounds.

The main thing we need to notice about this article is its substancelessness. In a sense, as parody of an Ed. Coll article, it might be about Ed. Coll: but it conveys nothing informative or critical of Ed Coll's politics, practices, composition. It simply talks about sex a lot. The only "reference" to Ed. Coll is in the parallelism which construes "Sex Coll." as a radical activist group. So since this article does not say anything worth hearing, contributing neither to intelligent discussion nor to the dissemination of information, its only reason for being is *humour* (at least we know it was meant to be funny because it's called satire). Somehow then, all this talk about sex is funny. Well as Foucault said there's a lot in a joke. We permit ourselves to ask, why joke about sex at all? What is the funniness of any reference to sexual activities, or physical sexual differentiation? Repression for a start, that fills even a passing reference with nervous tension (hence giggles or snickering).

Remember sexuality is fraught with problems, because of the relations of power within families (and the status of sex as forbidden/normal), which mean infantile sexuality is severely repressed (i.e. what happens if a couple of kids are found playing sex with each other), so that this is always an explosive area, the source of insecurity mapped out by ignorance or fear. There are problems too with the relations of power between men and women, which endlessly contaminate heterosexual expression and render homosexual expression impossible (within 'normalcy'), so that without radical change one cannot relate fully and freely to men or women: when attention is forced onto sexual differentiation as the essence of sex, on which desire is based, there is a vast tension in the contradiction with the real (i.e. personal and thinking/feeling) existence of the body desired. Furthermore as long as patriarchy, the rule of the Fathers, labels women as inferior, wicked, carnal, despicable, and sex as sin conducted with the purely sexual/purely sinful, then women must be despised and men must despise their own sexualities too. All of this leads to tension about sex. There is a need to demonstrate competence (because of fear of incompetence, competition for status among males, and a need for dominance in social and sexual situations): this command and control over sexuality can only be obsessively re-demonstrated, as *mastery* (superfluous control). So to *show* one is not at all worried about sex, one makes jokes about it. The more jokes, the greater the fear of incompetence, revealing the insecurity at the base of a degenerate organisation where men seek to bolster up their unknown selves with the mirrors of women, as sexual but not emotional partners. So we get jokes like "has been involved in copulation matters in the Arts Faculty (particularly the Women's Dept)": if the fact that people fuck is seen as funny in itself, something is seriously wrong. (Notice the constitution of what is distinctive about women, their sexual dimension, as if that were exclusively their possession, and correspondingly the only thing that matters a about them.)

Anyway Rigby's jokes do reveal a lot about the underside of the organization of sexuality under consumerist capitalist patriarchy. That's what I want to talk about.

My first general heading is Rigby's attitude to radical sexual politics: in paralleling Ed Coll's activism on educational issues, there is a notion of activism in sexual politics which sits ill with the actuality of the Women's Liberation Movement etc. in the last fifteen years. There is for one thing the idea that there are no problems with sexuality, all that is needed is performance, (quantity as satisfaction), rather than any examination

of the relations of power which in fact complicate sexuality, which shape the forms it takes (and not disinterestedly, but with a view to perpetuating relations of power: i.e. why do forms of sexual activity which are less amenable to women's enjoyment, continue, in whose interest is it, how does it happen in practice that people implement activity or passivity, power or victimisation). "I joined Sex Coll to help other students reach the same position": not the empowering positions of understanding one's self and society that Women on Campus and Gays on Campus have to offer, but simply another physical position for intercourse. We notice also, from "I have learned over the years, several new positions", that acquiring new physical arrangements is all that is necessary; no conception of any investigation into the particular concrete historical processes which have determined our varied articulations of emotionality and sexuality, for example. On the same line we get "occasional indulgence in spanking" as a joke, instead of as a desperate symptom of a degenerate organisation of sexuality, pleasure absorbing punishment, mirroring the repression-steeped relations of power that clothe the construction of sexuality. Then there's the classic, "A Rundown of the Gang Bang Persons of '82": content and humour here both, must reside in the notion of a gang bang, as if a pack rape was something okay and basically amusing, rather than an occasion of violence, horror, and ultra-male inhumanity to women. A serious approach to sexual politics, raising consciousness of issues involved in rape, and their general

implications, and fighting to change the system, brings us to the Women's Studies Program, and the Women's Department of AUS: I've already mentioned their slighting inclusion, as locations of people one could fuck with, but it would be worth pointing out that their re-definition in this way is probably a result of a *refusal* to hear what they have to say, a deeper fear of threats to male privilege. This brings us to another "joke", switching Women on Campus to Nymphs on Campus: stressing above all women's sexual dimension again, this "joke" attempts to dispel the threat of women organising autonomously to discover and communicate their strength independent from men. Rather than trying to comprehend the long-term advantages to all of women's liberation, and independent control of our destinies outside stereotypes of exploitation, Rigby's humour has to reclaim these women as male-dependent territory: nymphomania as the fantasy of depersonalising male desire.

My other general heading is the visual organisation of sexuality, which understands "person" (i.e. woman) as solely body, and takes a "picture" of the body purely in its exterior definition, lifeless and disarticulated. A visual organisation is one which proceeds from physical sexual differentiation, someone simply *being* "of opposite sex", and moves via normative aesthetics (used to control and manipulate, in the prescriptions of standards women must try and conform to, and be apologetic about their non-compliance with) to desire, produced from sight first, or if from contact from surfaces, from the transgression of zones. Emotionality is ignored, the complex

reality of who the person is, is ignored. Hence the joke of the "credentials committee" and life-sized photos, which is to say if you're a powerless and economically dependent woman living under patriarchal capitalism, Rigby's humour doesn't care about who you are, it wants your body, and really only certain pieces of it, isolated from all the rest of you. The snapshot, frozen and lifeless, to be pass-

ive as death and looked at: the importance of the sex/personality dissociation, when sex-ness can be rendered by femaleness, a cursory glance at the beach cannot be overstressed. A preferable ideal of desire as something felt for a close friend, with a sense of the possibility of mutual pleasure, physical contact being something which recreates the pleasure of wholeness of body, which is aimed not simply at violating boundaries of 'erogenous zones' (possessing essences of sexual excitement in contact with repressed bodily parts), but at giving pleasure, retaining at all times a sense of the personal and emotional existence of the whole person, is completely lost. Instead, the article gives us "pornographic photos and exhibited ourselves" as a form of sexual activity, straightforward display as another instance of obsessive demonstration of sexual competence/maturity (for example the photo of the flashers, apparently all male, and the female viewer: the notion that something happens with simple sight of "the forbidden", the pleasure of display correlative to that of voyeurism: another fantasy that women's pleasure is that converse or equivalent of male pleasure, dangerous with pornography which relies so much on men as agents, dangerous enough elsewhere in the "comprehension" of genital stimulation). Which brings us to the continued stress on intercourse, to the exclusion or repression of other forms: on the level of the regressive anti-emotionality of the article we discern sex for sex's sake "orgasm not agony", a goal of end-pleasure which only values resolution of tension, and is thereby a compulsive nothingness, in the rush to be finished. There is no vision of human contact in the sense of emotional satisfaction.

The organisation of the body into fetishised surfaces comes out in the concept of groping, pleasure through touching: possessing furtively and hurriedly various secret targets/zones, entirely for the pleasure of the actor. We notice the influence of ads here, the accentuation on breasts that can sell a dishwasher, a car a newspaper, you name it: *meaningless* (because impersonal) pieces of anatomy which take on sexual significance as visual objects, rather than being incorporated in a tactile exchange of pleasures.

I hope I've said enough to make clear what is seriously wrong with this article, as a mirror of what is wrong in society, in ourselves.

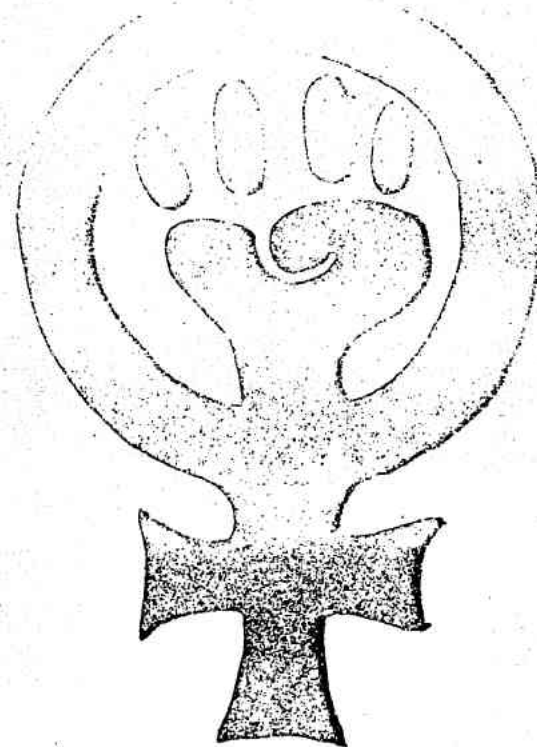
Alex Anderson.

Many women at this university are currently engaged in feminist research which gets no wider audience than their lecturer or tutor. In an attempt to facilitate the dissemination of this work, Women on Campus is organising a series of seminars. These seminars are open to all interested women, both to hear papers and to give them. These 'papers' may take any form their author(s) chooses: essay, discussion points, book review, films.

It is hoped that these seminars will:

- (i) disseminate information collected by individual students,
- (ii) form the basis for an information centre where women can come for references, ideas on women's issues in as many 'disciplines' as possible. This will also help reduce unnecessary repetition and free women to further knowledge on women's issues, not reproduce (limited) existing knowledge.
- (iii) enable women to share new ideas they may have and to receive critical comment on these ideas.
- (iv) engender skills in presenting papers, talking to a group, fielding questions and criticisms - skills many women do not possess.

During the first seminar we discussed a paper on doing feminist research in history. On Thursday, April 29 a paper on women and law will be presented. Please come along to the Philosophy seminar room at 8.00 and participate, and don't hesitate to suggest papers you might like to give, or topics for other seminars.





## SEXISM IN WORONI

One's first impression, on reading Colin Rigby's article on the "Sex Collective" in the last issue of Woroni, is of nausea at such poor taste, cruel trivia, and drivel too low to rate any response.

Further reflection, however, leads one to question it further. Why is student money being spent on the circulation of such rubbish? It adds nothing to any debate; it does not inform; and most certainly does not entertain. What, when, is the function of such an article?

It trivialises the work of the Education Collective. Colin Rigby represents the Ed. Coll. as a small, self-interested and deviant organisation. The high regard in which the Ed. Coll. is held on campus for its open structure and its dedication to the improvement of education readily belies such petty denigration. Indeed there is no need to condemn the concept of satire about such student enterprise. Ed. Coll.'s action speaks for itself too loudly to be damaged by a bit of fun at its expense. Colin Rigby's article, however, is too low to be labelled "a bit of fun".

The most outstandingly objectionable aspect of Rigby's slimy drivel is the direct attacks on identifiable people working in the Education Collective. Such attacks are libellous, defamatory and cruel. This is the stuff of dunny-door graffiti at its least witty. In a student newspaper it lowers the tone and value of the entire publication. Not even the most pulpable gossip magazines in mass circulation would print such gross and scandalous lies under the name of "satire". Satire is the creation of a comic effect by the exposure and distorted description of certain features and characters. It is not the total fabrication of drearily overplayed muck at the expense of individuals whose actual characteristics bear no relation to the description.

Attention must be drawn to Rigby's mud-slinging device: sex. Here perhaps some definition of terms is needed. There is a difference between something which is about sex, and something which is sexist. The sex of a person is her or his genetically determined reproductive equipment. The gender of a person is her or his socially acquired characteristics of masculinity and femininity. Writing about sex may be about biological reproduction, or about a human social activity. Sexism is none of the above. Sexism is the implication of a value judgment about women by the failure to distinguish between "sex" (the biological reproductive equipment) and gender (socially acquired characteristics) in the way women are defined and treated; and the failure to distinguish between sex as biological reproduction and sex as a social activity.

This confusion of terms operates to degrade women by reducing us to the level of biology; that is, sex objects. This same confusion of terms operates to define men as sex subjects, not reducing them to definition in terms of biology but allowing their operation on both sexual and social levels. Sexism is objectionable because its failure to accurately distinguish terms produces a distortion. Women are represented only in biological terms. Men are viewed in both the biological and the social context.

This is dangerous because the distortion appears by implication only. Information is received and absorbed in this distorted form without being recognised as such. Hence the need for a response from Women on Campus.

Rigby's so-called "satire" of the Education Collective is not just by means of the device of sex, a social activity: it is also sexist. Its implications degrade not only the women concerned, but all women. When the implications are made explicit this becomes clear.

The photograph which occupies the centre of the page, captioned "orgasm not agony", shows a woman, a small, passive figure in the background, reacting to the large male figures "flashing" in the foreground, thus setting the context of the article. Men are portrayed as the dominant, the active; those who, as the caption reads, "organise" and "display". Women are portrayed as the passive, intimidated recipients of this.

This implication, that the social activity of sex is male activity of which women are the passive recipients, pervades the whole article. Thus, words associated with the masculine gender in sex as a social activity are used to describe the group in general. For example, references to "flashers", "mounting", and "cold showers" appear in the first part of the article. This description fleshes out the implied equation of the "best sex possible" with "developed . . . manhood" in the first three paragraphs. Rigby implies that sexual activity is male activity of which women are the recipients.

The libellous descriptions of individuals develop this theme. The names used are a case in point. The names of men describe them in terms of social and physical characteristics: "Hooknose", "the Great", "Ray-Gun". The names used for women describe them in terms of purely biological sexual features: "Big-uns", "Head", "Hotstuff". Rigby uses one frame of reference for males and another for females. The implied difference is sexist; it degrades women.

This degradation extends beyond the distortion of the gender role of women to trivialise our other activities. The "Women's Department" is associated with "copulation". Autonomous women's groups are "nymphs". Other campus activities are seen as being under entirely male control; for example, "Departmental Wife (rather than spouse) Swapping". Women's academic interests are trivialised: "biology" and "latin romance".

This distorted drivel degrades sex as a social activity. The implication is that it is something wicked and disgusting because it is repeatedly associated with violence. Women are subjected to "spanking", "being handled" and "cycling (without a seat)". Rigby also implies that any deviation from very narrowly defined gender roles is to be condemned; thus "self-manipulation", "blue movies" and "faggot" convey sexist, distorted information.

The transfer of information that portrays violence as something illicitly enjoyed by its victims and thus to be condoned contributes to the actual incidence of sexual violence. Thus rape and academic rape are not the appropriate subject of jokes. The publication of any such material is dangerous. In the case of this article it is also unnecessary.

The propagation of information which impliedly degrades women is sexism, the most insidious form of the oppression of women. It is exactly this that the Students' Association prohibition of the publication of sexist material is designed to prevent.

Women on Campus condemns the editors of 'Woroni' for their blatant disregard of the Students' Association expression of students' choices about 'Woroni' in allowing the publication of Rigby's sexist, defamatory and worthless article.

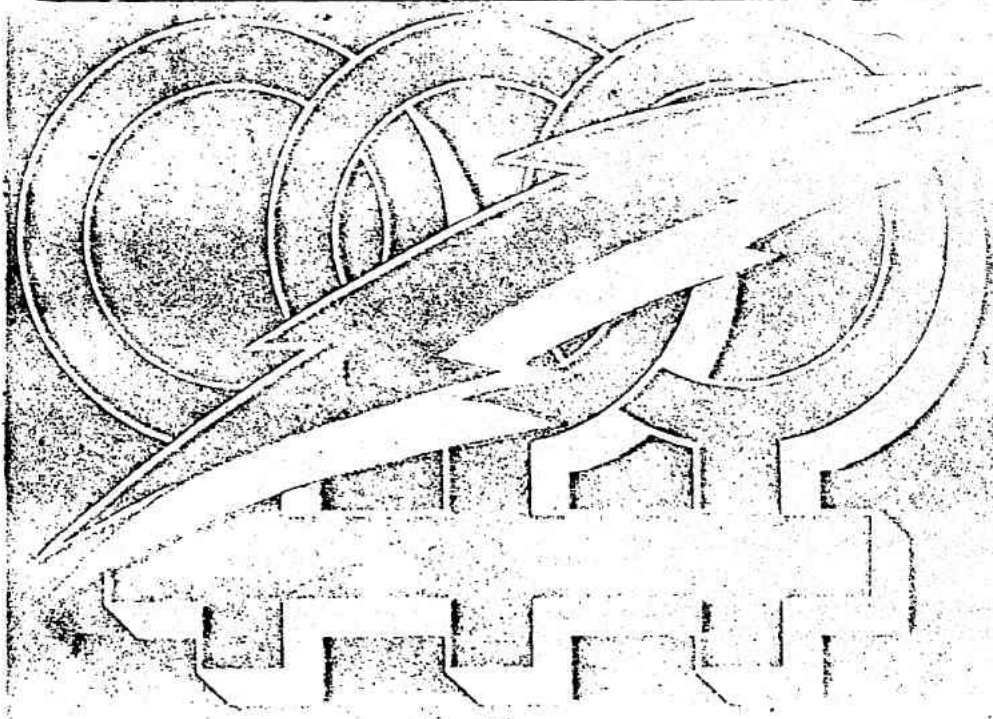
Women on Campus

## WOMYN'S PAGE



### What's Happening for Womyn:

1. ♀ in Education Seminars -  
Philosophy Seminar Room 8.00pm  
- 29th April "♀ in the Law"
2. ♀ reading group meet alternate Thursday  
evenings 6.00pm ♀ room.
3. W. Q. C. meets every Wednesday 1.00pm  
in the ♀ Room.
4. Any womyn interested in ♀ and History  
Seminars - contact Sue Dixon 492913
5. Watch out for - WOC's ON -  
fortnightly newsletter from Womyn on  
Campus





## ***The S.A. Meeting as it happened...***

### **AGENDA FOR THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD ON 7 APRIL 1982 at 8.00pm IN THE UNION BISTRO.**

**1. Apologies**

**2. Minutes of previous meeting**

**3. Reports: President**

AUS Secretary  
Education Collective  
Welfare Officer  
Clubs and Societies.

**4. VICTORIAN ELECTION (N. Thomas/M. Storey)**

"That the S.A. write to John Cain congratulating him on his victory and urging him to repeal immediately all anti-student union legislation in Victoria.

**5. WORONI ARTICLE (Anderson/Meredyth)**

"That the Students' Association condemns Colin Rigby's article in 'Woroni' Volume 34 No. 3, entitled 'Never felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought t've!' as irresponsible and inadequate journalism, scurrilous and trivialising without substantive content, not only a waste of space in our student newspaper but also offensive in its apparently malicious personal attack, rather than reasonable debate.

Furthermore, the Association censures strongly the 'Woroni' editor for printing something sexist and defamatory, noting that the article in question is not usefully related to anything "true", and is anti-educational in that it contributes neither to the dissemination of information nor to intelligent discussion.

Furthermore, the Association directs the Editor of 'Woroni' to include on page 1 of the next normal edition of Woroni the following apology:

"The editors of 'Woroni' Vol. 34 No. 3 regret the inclusion therein of C. Rigby's "Never felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought t've!" They recognise the irresponsibility of publishing this defamatory article, and publicly apologise for any distress suffered by those individuals subjected to apparently malicious insinuation and personal attack. They admit that there is no basis in truth for any such insinuations, and regret any damage to the reputation of the Students' Association Education Collective, or Education Collective members."

**6. AUS REAFFILIATIONS (K. Edwards/A. Anderson)**

"That the S.A. send telegrams as follows to Sydney University SRC and Macquarie University SRC:

"Greetings in solidarity! We earnestly support your reaffiliation to AUS, as proposed in your forthcoming referendum. Please lend our voice to yours, in recommending to students that they vote to rejoin our national union. At a time when the Fraser government has levelled its most severe attacks on our education, we must look to AUS to oppose such moves. AUS will only be effective with your participation. We urge all students to support reaffiliation to AUS.

**7. WORONI ARTICLE AUTHORSHIP (Franklin/Fink)**

"The S.A. censures 'Woroni's' editors for grossly neglecting their responsibilities in:

- a) attributing the co-authorship of an article in the first 'Woroni' in 1982 to a person who had no part in writing it, without the express permission of the said person and
- b) their continued failure to rectify this situation through publishing an apology and admission of error in the next two editions.

**8. General Business.**

Jeff Dalton  
President.



***...as it might have happened...***

**AGENDA FOR THE GENERAL GATHERING OF THE ANU SA BLACKSHIRTS  
TO BE HELD ON 7th APRIL 1984 at 8.00pm IN THE UNION BISTRO.**

**1. Apologies**

**2. Minutes of the previous meeting**

**3. Reports: "El Presidente Speaks – so bloody well listen"**

AUS Under Secretary – "the joys of referendas"

Sex Collective – "Report on the actions of SLAG (School of Law Action Group)"

Social Offences Officer Report

Clubs, Whips and Iron Bars Societies Report.

**4. MEXICAN ELECTIONS (Nic Tomboy/Short Story)**

"That the SA Blackshirts write to Mr Jonathan Cane Cutter, congratulating him on his coup d'etat and urge him to repeal immediately all legislation on totem pole worshipping, and that blood relatives of Short Story, captured in the fighting be treated with the god-like respect they deserve."

**5. MORONI ARTICLE (Alexander the Great/Dense Merry)**

"That the SA Blackshirts congratulates Colin Rigby's article in Moroni Volume 34 No. 3 entitled "Never Felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought t've!", as responsible gut wrenching journalism, thought-provoking whilst titillating and overflowing with substantive content. An expose with full frontal characterisations it is to be commended for the reasonable debate it has generated.

Furthermore the SA Blackshirts strongly support the Moroni Editor for printing something that attacks people living in ivory towers and who take themselves so seriously. Therefore the SA Blackshirts directs the Editor to include on page 1 of the next abnormal edition of Moroni, the following request:

"The Editors of Moroni Vol. 34 No. 3 should contact the author of "Never felt the Sex Collective urge? Well you ought t've!" and asks his permission to nominate the article for the Pulitzer Prize, as they recognise his ability to write responsible, exciting articles and that they publicly demand an end to the malicious insinuations and personal attacks from the Moral Majority League who claim this article is educational and it contributes to the intelligent discussion of prenatal fondling on campus."

**6. AUS RECRIMINATIONS (Kay Backwards/Alexander the Great)**

"That the SA Blackshirts send a truckload of flowers and arsenic chocolates to the Sydney University SRC and Macquarie University SRC together with a special card. That the card shall read:

"Greetings Comrades! We earnestly request your departure from the face of this earth, as proposed in your forthcoming referendum. Please take these flowers and chocs as a gift of appreciation for all the bitching you have done in the past. At a time when the Fra – er Government has levelled its most severe attacks on our brotherhood, we must now look to AUS to appease such moves by offering sacrificial lambs. We urge all of you to abide by our wishes, eat the chocolates and perform acts of self-immolation promptly!"

**7. MORONI ARTICLE AUTHORSHIP (Franklin River/The King is a Fink!)**

"That the SA Blackshirts slap the Moroni Editor's hand and say "Tut, Tut, you naughty boy" for grossly neglecting his responsibilities. in

(a) attributing the co-authorship of an article in Moroni to a person who was really a garden vegetable and who had no part in reading it, let alone writing it;

(b) and his continued failure to rectify this situation through establishing a vegie plot in the CSIRO, commemorated to the Annatus Giglieumotus Vegetable that was uprooted and eventually eaten up by the experience.

**8. General Haranguing Time.**

Herr Dolt  
Presidente.



# CAINS COUNTRY



Cain

## LOOKING BACKWARDS FROM THE VICTORIAN ELECTION

On April 3 John Cain led the Victorian A.L.P. to its largest victory at a State election. The A.L.P. will have a majority of 17 in the new Parliament. Its major gains were in metropolitan Melbourne. It won the seats of Bennetswood Box Hill, Mitcham, Ringwood, Warrandyte and Monbulk in the eastern suburbs, St. Kilda, Sandringham, Syndal, Noble Park, Frankston and Dromana in the southern suburbs; and Evelyn in the outer northern suburbs. Its most durable gains, however, will probably be in the country where it was careful to select candidates acceptable to the electorate such as David Kennedy in Bendigo and Frank Sheehan in Ballarat South. Labor's win in these two electorates represents the final healing of the wounds caused by the 1955 Split because both electorates are in cities which Labor usually carried before 1955.

In Monbulk, the Deputy Premier, Mr Borthwick, was defeated after the Labor candidate reaped the benefit of a Right to Life campaign against the incumbent. The Right to Life ran its own candidate, Mrs Jean Langworthy, but she was opposed by a pro-abortion candidate, Dr Bertram Wainer. Both sought to turn Monbulk into a referendum on abortion. Although the Right to Life succeeded in its main aim of defeating Mr Borthwick, Dr Wainer outpolled Mrs Langworthy by 2,794 votes to 692 votes. Mr Dixon, another Minister, was defeated in his seat of St Kilda, which should have been a safe Labor seat long ago if Federal figures are any guide. Mr Dixon held on by a very slim margin at the 1979 election when DLP preferences were directed to his Labor opponent. This time his chances were not aided by a police decision to prosecute him on a charge of careless driving and exceeding .05, the alleged offence occurring in the last week of the campaign.

Midlands, Narracan and Gisborne are semi-rural seats which Labor would have won if the swing was uniform, but which it failed to win because of the normal tendency for swings either way to be smaller in the country. Labor can confidently expect to win them at the next election if it governs competently. It is these kind of seats which give the Wran Government its record majority. Labor made hardly any gains in the seat of Portland, another seat which it held prior to 1955, probably because of fears that it would shelve the Alcoa smelter due to be constructed there.

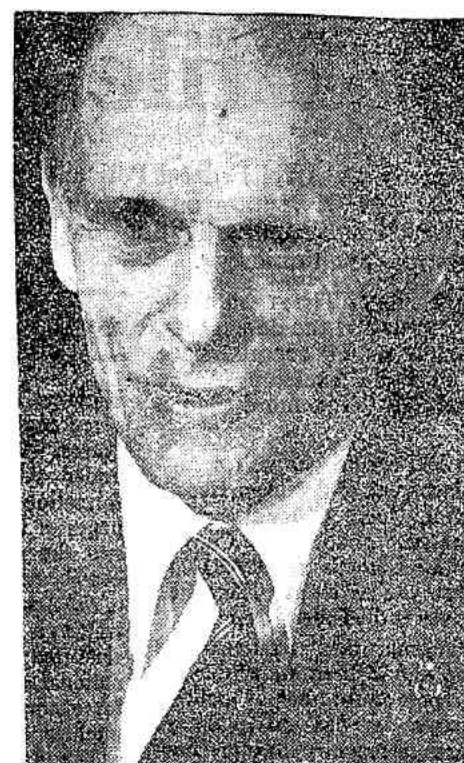
Before I turn to the history of Labor in Victoria, it is worth mentioning that Democrat preferences were decisive in supporting Labor candidates in margin-

al electorates. As many as 66 percent of Democrat second preferences flowed to Labor in seats such as Bennetswood and Forest Hill. Labor has Mr Fraser to thank for excluding Don Chipp from the ministry in 1976.

The last Labor victory was in the 1952 election when John Cain Snr became Premier. His Government fell in 1955 when the Federal ALP intervened in the Victorian Party and sacked the duly constituted executive. The incoming executive then expelled a large number of ALP parliamentarians, depriving Cain of his majority.

Two things have dominated Victorian Labor politics since the First World War. One is the tendency of the Catholic Church to advise its adherents how to vote in elections and referendums, and to organise them in their trade unions through Catholic Action (the lay apostolate) as it did between 1943 and 1957. The other is the strength of communist activists in the trade unions and hence the strength of the Socialist Left in the Victorian Labor Party. After the conscription referendums of 1916 and 1917, the Episcopate of Archbishop Daniel Mannix urged Catholics to vote for the ALP, albeit in language which may appear vague to a non-Catholic. It was also their policy to encourage the laity to participate in the affairs of their trade unions and the ALP. Catholics tended to be of the working class and were denied advancement in the conser-

Seamen's Union, the Railways Union, the Ironworkers' Association (by foul means), the W.W.F., the Clerks' the A.E.U. and the Miners' Federation, the Episcopate was alarmed and authorised the formation of a branch of Catholic Action to contest trade union elections. This branch was led by B.A. Santamaria. From 1946 to 1955 the politics of the Labour Movement polarised around Catholic Action in one corner and the communists and their fellow travellers in another. This polarisation was accentuated in Victoria where the episcopate under Mannix expected political coherence and discipline from the laity. When the ALP split in 1955, Catholic Actionists were expelled and some of them founded the DLP. In NSW these people were not expelled and the Cahill Labor Government survived. The expulsions in Victoria were so thorough as to leave the Socialist Left in complete control of the Victorian Party. The middle ground of Laborites who were interested in returning a Labour Government were reduced to a minority. This pattern persisted throughout the sixties and robbed Gough Whitlam of victory in the 1969 election. When Whitlam spoke in favour of parliamentary methods at the 1967 Victorian State Conference he was booed by the Socialist Left delegates who were in the majority. This booing brought forth one of Whitlam's masterful retorts: "You juggle with percentag-



Thompson

them." These people argue that the Thompson Liberal Government was tired and incompetent. But this approach overlooks the fact that there would not have been an opposition with the will, let alone the ability, to run a winning campaign had not the power of

the Socialist Left been broken in the years since the Federal intervention of 1970. When the Cain Government took office on Wednesday, sixteen of the eighteen members of the ministry were from the Right-Independent and Centre Unity factions. Only two were from the Socialist Left, despite the fact that it still controls 40 percent of the vote at State Conferences. Cain himself is from the Right and his deputy, Robert Fordham, is from Centre Unity. The burden of the campaign was borne by members of the moderate factions. No politician from the Socialist Left was prominent in articulating Labor-policy.

This is partly due to the latter's lack of educational qualifications, but it is also due to the recognition within the party that they are best hidden from the electorate so as not to give credence to the Liberals' scare campaign. Just because the Liberals make a claim or take a position does not mean that it is untrue or untenable. Ms Joan Coxedge was the only Socialist Left figure to speak out

during the campaign and her contribution consisted in denouncing Solidarity as "reactionary" and in opening an exhibition promoting North Korea and its dictator, Kim Il Sung.

It may be that the Socialist Left will now try to destabilise the Cain Government in an attempt to secure more ministries. But there is also a chance that, like the DLP, it will "wither on the vine" now that parliamentary methods have been vindicated and a Labor Government is in power. Many people who have hitherto been involved in the Socialist Left, with its separate full-time paid organisers, pre-selection and disciplinary committees, may now see their future in mainstream democratic politics. The signs that the Socialist Left monolith was disintegrating were evident back in 1979 when a Labor Government became a real possibility. For Bill Hartley, Saturday April 3 may prove to be a disappointment more grievous than Iraq's recent losses.

Mick Atkinson

Editorial Department  
The Advertiser, Adelaide.

## THE LONG WAY BACK



vative parties because of the notoriously sectarian and anti-Irish attitudes of those parties. The only way in which Catholics could enjoy normal rights of political participation was through the Labour Movement.

Until the emergence of communists in the offices of several trade unions, there was nothing to distinguish Catholics from their other colleagues in the ALP. But when the Communist Party (in the forties and fifties, a monolithic Comintern party) won control of the

es, distribution and voting systems to show how we shall, inevitably, (1) at the present rate of progress, win office

by 1998. Worse, you construct a philosophy of failure, which finds in defeat a form of justification and a proof of the purity of your principles. Certainly, the impotent are pure."

Many commentators have explained the result of last Saturday's election in terms of the aphorism: "Oppositions don't win elections, Governments lose



# STUDENTS FOR SOLIDARITY

When the Military Council for National Salvation imposed martial law on Poland on December 13 1981 one of its first acts was to dissolve the 'Independent Students' Association' (N.Z.S.).

The N.Z.S. claimed a membership of about 80,000 out of a total student population of 450,000. The latter figure includes nearly 200,000 students in police and military academies. Only about 20,000 students belonged to the official 'Socialist Association of Polish Students' (S.A.P.S.). The union had as its predecessor the Students' Solidarity Committee formed in Krakow in May 1977 at a time of student demonstrations triggered off

Its aim was to supplement the education offered at regular universities, especially where Communist ideology had placed limitations on objective scholarship. It was sponsored by the Society for Academic Courses (T.K.N.) composed of prominent writers and scholars. Lectures took place in private flats and 'flying libraries' of banned books were established to aid students. Courses covered a wide range of political and social and economic theory. The authorities responded using various repressive measures including detaining lecturers and participants immediately prior to scheduled meetings for periods of up to 48 hours.

After August 1980 the activities of T.K.N. went above ground. A resolution

arian rector Michal Hebda at the engineering school in Radom. The protest developed into a national action protesting government ill will and incompetence in implementing new legislation for university self-government that had been promised last March.

The victims of the military takeover are not only workers, students, academics, farmers, priests, artists and journalists but also the organizations that made the Polish revival possible. The independent trade union 'Solidarity', 'Rural Solidarity', the Journalists Association, the 'Society for Academic Courses', and the 'Independent Students' Association' are just a few of the organizations now either suspended or dissolved.

"From the 13th to the 15th of December an occupational strike took place at the Polytechnical College. It was broken up by ZOMO who ruthlessly beat up strikers. One of the strikers, Dr Koslecki died as a result

of injuries. On December 18 his funeral took place at St Wawrzynca cemetery, 6000 attended. Up to now 20 lecturers have been arrested, among them Prof. T. Zispeu, the vice-chancellor of the polytechnic. Also arrested were many students . . . From the 13th to the 15th an occupational strike took place at the university. On the morning of the 15th ZOMO broke up the strike by storming the building, taking advantage of the scaffolding around it.

Approximately 20 people were arrested of which about half were released after several days. Arrested included — members of Solidarity's regional leadership, academic staff and students."

When students returned to classes in February they were informed that compulsory courses in Marxism-Leninism have been restored and that absenteeism could result in expulsion. Students are threatened with army service as punishment for violating the new restrictions.

In January an unofficial list of arrested N.S.Z. leaders included presidium members Maciej Kuron, activists Barbaro Mejca, Alina Winiarska, Zbigniew Rykowski, Jacek Kaputowicz., Jan Skurzynski, Jan Friebes and Jan Kruk from Warsaw university. A list compiled by Amnesty International includes student leader Jaroslaw Guzy and activists Jerzy Gzula, Agnieszka Romaszewska and Janusz Jajewski.

As Australian students you can show your support for Polish students and workers fighting for their freedom today. Lobby your local and national student organizations to send letters of protest to the Polish authorities. Show your solidarity with Polish students and workers, they need your support.

## TYGODNIK WOJENNY

NR 1-2

NBZZ  REGION MAZOWSZE 7-01-1982

### BIULETYN STRAJKOWY

Regionalnego Komitetu Strajkowego Regionu Srodkowo-Wachodniego

Swidnik, 13.12.1981 r.



Two of the many clandestine bulletins that have appeared in Poland since martial law was declared.

by the death of Stanislaw Pyka, a Krakow student and active supporter of the dissident group KOR. The circumstances of Pyka's death suggest political assassination. In its declaration the Students' Solidarity Committee stated:

"There is a need for an independent student movement open to all without regard for political adherence and ideology . . . Student autonomy is a necessary prerequisite for the autonomy of academic organizations and places of research."

Krakow 25 May 1977

The Committee established branches in most higher educational institutions in Poland and published two underground papers, Bratniak (Fraternity) and Indeks (Index).

The years 1977-1980 saw the flourishing of not only the independent student movement in Poland, but also of the other main actors that were to combine forces to create 'Solidarity' in August 1980. In April 1978 the 'Free Trade Unions of the Coast' issued its first declaration. The Interim Committee of the Independent Peasants Union was established in September 1978, the dissident group KOR had official Committee representatives in nine cities, and intellectuals joined students in the creation of the 'Flying University' in November 1977. The 'Flying University' emerged from the Samizdat publications and discussion groups flourishing at this time.

passed on Jan 6 1981 stated:

"The very idea of active and critical search for knowledge bears fruit today . . . For this we have to thank Polish workers."

Members of the T.K.N. acted as advisors to the National Co-ordinating Committee of Solidarity until December 13. Today most of them are in jail.

Soon after the signing of the Gdansk Agreement student representatives from all over Poland met in Gdansk and decided to form an Independent Student Association (N.Z.S.) along the lines of the newly established self-governing labour unions. The meeting accused the centralized structure of the 'Socialist Union of Students' as paralyzing the student movement. The N.Z.S. was officially registered on February 19 1981 in Lodz. Its main demands were greater academic freedom, a reduction in compulsory courses in

Marxism - Leninism and Russian, and a decrease in the time spent in military service. Students were instrumental in pressing for the implementation of the Higher Education Bill which would give

greater autonomy to academic institutions. Bonds were formed between students and faculty members sympathetic to the demand for academic reform. Students led protests late last year which left nearly all of Poland's higher educational institutions strike bound for several weeks. These were triggered by the undemocratic re-election of an authorit-

The following graphic account of the brutal suppression of student protests in Wroslaw by ZOMO (Special security forces) was printed in the clandestine journal 'A dnia na dzien' (From day to Day), R.K.S. SOLIDARNOSC. Lower Silesia.

## WORK RESOURCES CENTRE (ANU Action Group On Unemployment)

The Work Resources Centre, in operation for almost two years now, was established as a result of the concern felt by certain members of the ANU Staff at the high and continuing rate of unemployment, both locally and nationally. (It continues to function through a payroll deduction scheme, whereby some ANU and RMC Duntroon staff contribute a small portion of their fortnightly pay towards the Centre.) A deep concern was also felt at the time at the apparent lack of involvement by the University and its resources in this serious social and human problem.

The Work Resources Centre attempts to provide a link between the resources of the University and those working in and with the unemployment problem, e.g. Jobless Action, and the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS). In turn, it also liaises with Government agencies, other educational agencies, and community groups; it has successfully applied for grants from educational

bodies for the establishment of an Education Officer for Jobless Action to work in High schools and colleges, and for a Youth Education Liaison Officer for Jobless Action and Ainslie Village, to provide a link between those institutions offering courses for the unemployed and the unemployed themselves; it has a small library containing material on unemployment (health, welfare, education, training, stats., etc.), social change, technological change.

If you would like to find out more, if you would like some information for an essay or assignment, if you would like to help, if . . . ? ? ? Drop in and say 'hello'. We are situated on the edge of campus, in Kingsley Street, (opposite 2XX). We might even manage to offer some light refreshment . . .

Lorna Anderson.

P.S. You also might consider becoming a member: Student fee — \$5 per year.



# Hillhead; the new beginning

The Social Democratic Party was launched by Roy Jenkins, William Rodgers, David Owens and Shirley Williams on March 25th, 1981. Having forged an alliance with the Liberal Party they have contested four elections, winning three and losing one by a very narrow margin.

The Alliance now numbers 41 Members of Parliament, 29 being Social Democrats. Most SDP members are former Labour MPs who have become alarmed at the increasing influence of extremists in the Party.

The SDP has enjoyed considerable popularity in its first few months of life. The first by-election contested by a Social Democrat (Roy Jenkins) won an impressive 42.4 percent of the vote. Though not enough to win, the euphoria swept Pitt, a Liberal, into the Commons with 40 percent of the Croydon NW vote last October. A month later, Shirley Williams won a staggering 49.1 percent of the vote to become the Member for Crosby. In March of this year, Roy Jenkins won Hillhead with 33.4 percent of the vote. And so, with one year behind them the Social Democrats, and their Alliance show little sign of disappearing "like mists before the rising sun of the next general election" as Mr Enoch Powell suggests. (The Centre Cannot Hold, The Guardian, 8/2/81).

Many commentators have maintained that Jenkins' victory was a hollow one. The Australian's Col Allen was in Hillhead. "If the SDP/Liberal Alliance", he wrote, "hoped Mr Jenkins' victory at Hillhead in Glasgow would legitimise its claim to share the national political stage with Britain's two main parties, disappointment is its reward." (The Australian 27/3/82). The Sydney Morning Herald's editorial was equally gloomy. "In spite of their success, the Social Democrats are unlikely winners. The party is split on basic issues." (The Sydney Morning Herald 27/3/82). Tony Benn, ever optimistic, claims the new party is past its peak, and is now on the decline. But is it?

Hillhead has been seen as a "make or break exercise". (S.T. 28/3/83) A Sunday Times editorial claims the SDP are here to stay, "Hillhead", it announces, "has almost certainly ensured that when the general election comes, the challenge of the Alliance will not simply fade away, in the manner of previous mid-term Liberal successes, which merely protests against unpopular government." (S.T. 28/3/82). The editorial sees the SDP not as a splinter group born out of in-party fighting, but "in the historic tradition of parties, born when the old party divisions cease to make political sense."

And there is much to suggest the Sunday Times assertion is correct. The euphoria that went with Warrington, Croydon and Crosby has diminished. If the Alliance can survive without the euphoria, it has a strong chance of being a permanent force in British politics for a long time to come.

There are three principal factors which indicate that the euphoria which swept Williams and Pitt to power was absent, or at least of secondary importance. Firstly, the opinion polls. About a month before the election, political correspondent for the Sunday Times, Ian Jack, wrote an article entitled "Why Roy should Rump It". Shortly after the election he repented, "I spent a fair amount of time in a

A fortnight ago the fledgling Social Democrats won the Hillhead by-election and so ended sixty-four years of Tory rule in the constituency. Roy Jenkins, deemed to be one of the ablest politicians in Britain today, carried the Social Democrats through the combined opposition of the established Conservative and Labour parties to win the seat and restore the fortunes of the Liberal/SDP Alliance.

What happened at Hillhead could be of monumental significance. The Alliance's credibility restored, they may go on to win office and introduce electoral reforms which will change the face of British politics. On the other hand, Hillhead could also be the last flash in the SDP's pan. In this article, Rohan Greenland examines the significance and possible consequences of the Hillhead by-election.

Judas-like denial of the headline". (S.T. 28/3/82). The reason for this admission was quite simply a decline in Jenkins' popularity as reflected in the opinion polls. The SDP's bubble had burst early in the year. According to a Gallop Poll held in December, 51 percent of the respondents answered the question of which party they would vote for if an election were held tomorrow, by saying "the Alliance". By the beginning of February 36 percent made the same response and by early March the Alliance's ratings had fallen to around 33 percent. Support for the other minor parties had remained constantly below 5 percent.

Polls conducted in Hillhead initially put Jenkins in front of his rival, but he later was reported to have lapsed into third place. Last minute polls restored his lead. On the Tuesday, two days before the election, a poll published in the Daily Star gave Jenkins 33 percent of the vote, the Conservative candidate 27 percent, Labour 27 percent and the Scottish Nationalist, 12 percent. SDP workers had begun to complain that things were moving slowly. On Wednesday, the Daily Star published a second poll. This indicated increased support for the Labour candidate Mr Wiseman, at the expense of Mr Jenkins. On Thursday morning a Daily Mail poll again put him in front with 34 percent, Labour 28 percent, Conservative 24 percent and the Scottish Nationalists (SNP) 14 percent.

"Mr Jenkins' victory has set him up as the most likely man to lead the SDP, and probably the Alliance to boot. This will have, as Rodgers, Williams and Owen realise only too well, enormous consequences on the development of the Party."

These figures indicate that Hillhead voters were not to cast their vote with blind enthusiasm for a party that was going to save Britain. A Times journalist, in a report entitled "Battle of issues not personalities", wrote, "Week by week the SDP/Liberal Alliance has been nudged back to the old issues that divide Hillhead: unemployment, nuclear weapons, the EEC, bad housing, law and order, education cuts, and devolution, mostly in that order." (T 25/3/82). The journalist Jonathan Wills, goes on to state that the Conservative and Labour candidates offered alternative views on these issues. "If they want a reformed Labour Party, purged of its undemocratic internal customs and committed to making Labour governments do what they say they will do, then Mr Wiseman is the man". The Conservative

candidate, Mr Malone, won the support of those, who "believe that government economic policies will eventually work, want to keep nuclear weapons and back hard-liners on law and order." But Wills also points out a third choice for the cynical "in the person of Mr George Leslie, who has fought a brilliant and determined campaign to rescue a once endangered species, the Scottish Nationalist Party". Fourthly there was Mr Jenkins, the "breaker of moulds". Wills was quick to point out that on policy issues Jenkins "has revealed a disturbing degree of equivocation."

Wills report indicates that issues were important, euphoria was not. And the serious voters of Hillhead, if they wished to vote for neither of the major parties, had an established protest party; the Scottish Nationalists. The SDP, fighting for the first time outside England, had encountered something new. A rival protest party. And because of it, the SDP has consistently been 3-4% less popular in Scotland, according to polls, than in Britain as a whole.

If allowances are made for the SNP - their vote being distributed in proportion to other votes cast - and the 282 votes cast for the bogus Mr Jenkins are given to the real Mr Jenkins, the Hillhead result would have given the Alliance 38% of the vote, rather than the 33.4% actually recorded.

In an article printed in The Times (27/3/82), Ivor Crewe, Co-Director of the British Electoral Study group at the University of Essex, claims that the SDP vote was, once local conditions had been taken into account, as high as 40%. The SNP vote should be redistributed not in proportion to the other votes cast, he argues, but in accordance with a Systems Three survey. This survey, conducted in Hillhead in early March, asked voters which party would be their second choice. The Nationalist voters the survey suggests, would give the Alliance the bulk of their preferences. Applying the Systems Three ratio, Crewe gives the Hillhead result as being Alliance 40%, Labour 30%, Conservative 28%, others 2%.

This survey would give the Alliance levels of support similar to those obtained at

Warrington, Croydon and Crosby. If the euphoria was indeed absent and people did not vote blindly 'on the bandwagon', the Alliance seems to be in a stronger position than ever.

A national application of the Hillhead voting would give, if a general election were held immediately, a Labour government with 284 seats; the Alliance would hold the balance with 248 seats, and the Conservatives would be reduced to a mere 78 seats. "A fine reminder," remarks Crewe, "of the anomalies of the first-past-the-post electoral system when three parties are in almost equal contention." (T. 27/3/82).

This augurs well for the Alliance. Holding the balance of power will enable them to introduce proportional representations which will probably secure the existence of a future for the SDP. But getting to the general elections is the greatest problem. The editorial in the Sydney Morning Herald, and other cynics believe the SDP is too divided over fundamental issues to be potent force in British politics. Hillhead could be decisive in a potential split.

Mr Jenkins victory has set him up as the most likely man to lead the SDP, and probably the Alliance to boot. This will have, as Rodgers, Williams and Owen realise only too well, enormous consequences on the development of the party.

Commentators agree that what the SDP need most is policies. "The Alliance," writes Geoffrey Smith in The Times (T. 27/3/82), "will never make the breakthrough at a general election if it appears as no more than the vehicle for protest." The SDP has outlined twelve broad policies, the chief points being electoral reform, devolution, fighting unemployment, and continued membership of the European Community and NATO. But detailed policies have been slow in formulation for two reasons. It is electorally expedient, at this stage, to appeal to as many voters as possible. Detailed policy commitments leaves the Party's candidates open to detailed, and therefore more convincing, "attack by electoral opponents. Secondly, the Party is barely a year old and hasn't yet developed the mechanism to decide policy nor endorse it. But, counters the editors Commentary in the Political Quarterly, (Vol. 52 No. 2 April-June '81) "It is extremely doubtful whether the public cares about the fine print of the Social Democratic programme." No doubt the policies will be well forged in time for the general election for those wishing to read the fine print, public and opponents alike.

But it is not only policies or lack of them, that threaten to divide the party. Roy Jenkins, "bursting with authority and experience" as the Economist described him, has emerged as a challenge to the "moderate but radical" party Mrs Williams and Messrs Owen and Rodgers envisage. The Economist argues that "Mr Jenkins is not the sort of politician to assault, let alone conquer, the traditional redoubts of fortress Labour." (The Economist, quoted on "From the British Weeklies" ABC Radio 2, April 4). Hardly, says the Economist, the best man to reduce Labour to a "Marxist rump." The danger is, the argument goes on, that "he appeals to the 'haves' who have become disillusioned with modern Conservatism, rather than to the 'have nots' who might conceivably be disillusioned with Michael Foot's Labour Party."

The problem, say some, is that the SDP's support is divided between Jenkins' centre party and the 'moderate but radical' party which intends to replace the Labour Party as the principal party of the Left. Ronald Butts wrote in The Times, "... a two party system divided between the Conservatives and the SDP (in Labour's place), each accepting



the mixed society and economy, but one emphasising personal rather than collective responsibility is what Britain needs to restore the consensus which has broken down, principally because Labour and the leftist unions refused to accept it." This is the Party Williams, Owens and Jenkins envisage. Butts sees the SDP under Jenkins as a step in the wrong direction. The SDP has been winning Tory seats. "Only when", writes Butts, "the Social Democrats take a solid Labour seat will they have the makings of a more solid basis than that which temporarily annoyed Tories can provide." This is enforced by the Sunday Times editorial. (28/3/82) A Labour voter, it explains, who defects to the SDP "on a matter of principle is more likely to stay with the new party than is a Conservative defector who is merely trying to teach the government a mid-term lesson."

This gives the SDP a bleaker future. But it should be remembered that at Warrington, Jenkins slashed a mammoth Labour majority, taking 13.3 percent off the Labour vote and 21.7 percent off the less significant Conservative vote. The Labour vote, in Conservative seats, has declined dramatically when, as the Labour Party is in opposition to an unpopular Conservative government, it should be dramatically increased. In Croydon the Labour vote was down by over 14 percent from the 1979 election figures. The Conservatives lost 17.1 percent of their vote. In Crosby, Labour lost just under 16 percent, while the Conservatives lost a little over 17 percent of their vote. In Hillhead the figures were 8.5 percent and 15.4 percent respectively.

These figures indicate that it is not only disgruntled Conservative voters who are supporting the Alliance. They also suggest that a centre party will gain more support, taking voters from both sides of the fence, than a replacement Labour Party, trying to win only the Labour vote.

Putting faith in a full-pager in The Sunday Times (21/3/82) entitled "High Noon for the SDP", which attempted to find out "just how deep are the roots", we find that "SDP membership and support is very English and very middle-class. The nature of this 'grass-root' support, together with the performances of delegates at what few SDP conferences have convened, would suggest that, as the Guardian Weekly (4/4/82) concluded, Roy Jenkins, "would appear to reflect the developing nature of the SDP rather than Mrs Williams, Dr Owen, or the unfairly neglected Mr Rodgers." In this respect Hillhead has paved the way for a new centre party, not a replacement for the old Labour Party.

Will Roy Jenkins be the next Prime Minister? Unlikely. With the first-past-the-post system it is unlikely that the Alliance can win enough seats in

the next general election to form a government. The one great strength of the current electoral system is that with three parties with roughly equal support contesting a general election, one party is going to lose out. The system is not built for three parties. In 1929, three parties, enjoying roughly equal support, went to the polls. The Conservatives polled 38.3 percent of the vote, Labour 37.1 percent and the Liberals 23.4 percent. Labour actually won the election, taking 288 seats, (46.8 percent). The Conservatives took 260 seats (42.3 percent), but the Liberals took a 59 seats, a mere 9.6 percent of the total seats available.

Someone, then, will lose the next general election. As long as the Alliance win enough to hold the balance of power, as the Liberals did in 1929, then they should not have lost. No party will be able to govern without the Alliance's support. The cost of that support will be the introduction of proportional representation.

The attitude of the Labour and Conservative parties to electoral reform is now of much importance. Writes Adam Raphael in the Observer, "... if the Prime Minister is not prepared to consider, let alone discuss, post election scenarios in which the SDP/Liberal Alliance holds the balance of power, her colleagues increasingly are." Conservative Action for Electoral Reform has 41 Parliamentary members and has the sympathy of more who are reluctant to admit membership for fear of losing the patronage of the Prime Minister.

Raphael, in an article demonstrating growing Parliamentary support for electoral reform makes encouraging observations. "The developing Conservative debate is paralleled by a similar discussion within the Labour Party. Just as some Tories see PR as a splendid way of getting rid of Mrs Thatcher, so many Labour right-wingers welcome it as an equally effective way of ditching the Left." Raphael quotes Denis Healy who wrote in the 'New Socialist' if Labour were to lose the next general election, "we would have to resign ourselves to another spell in opposition or accept proportional representation as the price of support from the Alliance with the risk that, if we refused, the Tories would accept its terms in any case." The initiative is clearly with the Alliance.

Hillhead has been described as possibly the most important by-election this century. If the momentum can be maintained through the remaining by-elections and into the next general election, the face of British politics could be radically changed. The implications of introductory proportional representation of Westminster are colossal.

Hillhead has shown, wrote Geoffrey Smith (T. 27/3/82), of the SDP, "that it can not only sweep to victory on the surge of fashionable sentiment, but also that it can recover from the prospect of defeat." If their goal is achieved there can be little doubt that the Hillhead by-election will find its place in history. We shall see.



# The Public Assemblies Ordinance 1982:

## Background:

In 1980, 14 women marching as Wimmin Against Rape in War were arrested for "obstruction". The magistrate T. Nicholl called it "social mutiny", convicting the women and imposing a heavy penalty. On his own admission, he read his judgement from notes he had prepared the night before hearing the defendants' evidence. On appeal to the Supreme Court the convictions were dismissed.

In 1981, a much bigger contingent of Wimmin Against Rape in War stated their intention to march peacefully on Anzac

## New legislation for old, only worse.

iety criticised the legislation being introduced with "indecent haste and without proper consideration", and warned of some of its provisions having far-reaching effects on civil liberties.

during the November-December 1975 crisis would be unauthorized; a sudden stopwork meeting to protest at the employment of CEEP Act provisions would be liable to penalty; and a cake-stall in Civic on Saturday could breach the provisions of the Ordinance. Although not unlawful, an unauthorised public assembly has no immunity from

ion of the person may therefore not enter into a breach at all.

## Implications:

The Anzac Day march problem has not been solved, but extended to all would-be marchers. The legislation has been poorly thought out, erratically drafted, and has failed to live up to its object of satisfying the requirements of Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Even peaceful assemblies can be in breach of the peace or prohibited if or unreasonable size. Appeal to the courts under section 19 of the Ordinance does not prevent the real concentration of power in the Executive through the Police Commissioner, nor does it allow peaceful assemblies to form without notice free from the danger of traffic or obstruction laws defeating their peaceful purpose. The Ordinance has ramifications for trade unions, pressure groups and individuals generally. The Senate will have the opportunity to disallow the Ordinance before the next Anzac Day and it might well bear in mind not just the undesirable content of this legislation, but the manner in which it was formulated: without local consent, without proper consultation of groups involved, and without true consideration of Article 21 of the International Covenant.

Day. Three days before the event the Attorney-General, the Minister for Administrative Services and the Minister for the Capital Territory made a joint statement announcing an amendment to the ACT Traffic Ordinance giving the Returned Services League exclusive power over Anzac Day, including the right to exclude any marchers it chose. On 25 April 1981 people, mostly women, were arrested under the new s.23A of the Traffic Ordinance.

## The Ordinance:

The avowed objects of the Public Assemblies Ordinance are to fulfil obligations under Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by recognising the right of peaceful assembly,

subject only to the interests of public order and safety or the protection of the rights of others, (s.3). By section 5 the Minister can declare a "day of national, historic, religious or social significance or solemnity" to be a "day of special

traffic offences or claims of obstruction made by the police, (ss.6,7). Where joining a "limited participation assembly" unauthorized participants may be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200.

One of the problems of the new Ordinance is the power concentrated in the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner may impose conditions and terms on the organiser of the public assembly, or may withhold consent entirely if he or she believes that there is "any likelihood" of, amongst other things,

Almost immediately many groups concerned with civil liberties and/or women's rights urged the Senate to disallow the Ordinance because it so plainly offended the democratic process. Parliament had been bypassed, the ACT House of Assembly had been similarly ignored, and the marchers themselves were not consulted. The unfortunate Australian Federal Police had been obliged to administer a notorious law but three days old which had not faced public debate. Although sympathetic to disallowance, the Senate allowed the legislation to stand when Mr Hodgman, Minister for the Capital Territory, promised to repeal the amendment

significance". Referring back to section 4 a day of special significance will include Anzac Day. Also by section 4, a public assembly (more than three persons gathered by a common purpose in a public place) gathered for the purpose of the day of special significance can become a "limited participation assembly" and thus exclude all others except chosen "partic-

that "the assembly would cause an obstruction that would, in the circumstances, be of unreasonable size or duration", (s.15). A popular demonstration could be unauthorised because it was too big!

The provisions concerning breaches of the peace (s.24) have caused much concern. The chairperson of the House

by Adrian Steyens  
LSAG

## POSTSCRIPT: A Constitutional Breach?

Parts of section 5 of the Ordinance giving the Minister the power to declare a day of "national, historic, religious or social significance, or solemnity" a day of special significance may be in breach of section 115 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act which states amongst other things that "The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, . . .". That part of section 5 which permits the Minister to declare a religious occasion a day of special significance, thereby permitting limited participation assemblies to prevent other persons or classes of persons from participating, must be invalid under s.116 as being outside the law. That this obvious breach of the Constitution should have found its way into the Ordinance points towards its other inefficiencies in drafting.

and enact "a general Ordinance, in effect setting out a Code covering the law relating to parades, processions and assemblies". The Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances were saved political embarrassment. The 64 arrested still had to face the courts, and many cases are still being heard a year later.

The Public Assemblies Ordinance 1982 came into operation on 26 March 1982. It purported to be the "general Ordinance" that the Minister had promised. Without consulting a number of interest groups involved, including Wimmin Against Rape, and failing to accept the criticisms of the ACT House of Assembly's select committee on the Ordinance, the Minister appealed to the ACT community to give the new Ordinance "a fair go -- and a fair trial". But the vice-president of the ACT Law Soc-

ular persons" or "particular classes of persons". The concept of limited participation assemblies on days of special significance excluding members not of a particular class of persons is legal speak for RSL control on Anzac Day.

What began specifically as an attempt to prevent the Wimmin Against Rape marchers from joining the Anzac Day ceremony has, under the guise of a "general Ordinance", spoiled civil liberties generally. Notification of the intention to assemble must be served on the Commissioner of Police (ss.8, 9, 11) at least seven days in advance (s.8). Spontaneous demonstrations like those

of Assembly select committee on the Public Assemblies Ordinance, Mr Marc Robinson, has pointed out that an Ab-

origine passing a group of South Africans standing outside Parliament House

promoting apartheid could be liable to a penalty of \$200 if his very presence caused the group to attack him. Section 24(1) stated in fact that "a person shall not, in or near a public assembly, engage in conduct that causes or provokes or is intended to cause or provoke a breach of the peace by any person." The intent-



# Law School Action Group

## 1982 Policy

Democracy is not merely deciding which politician will mismanage your affairs every three or six years. Democracy concerns our daily lives: what we do and how we do it. In order to live a truly democratic existence we must take an active role in collectively controlling our lives.

For students this means taking a role in education matters. Unfortunately a variety of forces work to limit our democratic possibilities. For example, at this law school the course content does not offer the possibility of alternative conceptions of the law (what we need is a real pluralist approach, rather than niggling over the judgments of 'timorous souls' and 'bold spirits'). Staff can be inflexible about assessment. There are hierarchical staff-student relations and the law school is largely unsympathetic to students with special difficulties.

When students try to democratise the law school they are benevolently branded 'combative', 'dogmatic', 'ratbags', 'commos' or 'simplistic'. In fact, all the Law School Action Group wants is to make law school a more democratic place that provides students with a better, critical legal education — a democratic education!

Democratic education is not simply a good idea. It translates into concrete demands. We have a policy programme which outlines the reforms we will be working for.

### 1. Taped Lectures.

The law school rarely tapes its lectures. Taped lectures are a question of justice to part-timers, students who are sick, and others who at times cannot attend classes. Tapes also provide a proven educational aid. The chance to revise and clarify points raised in class by hearing them again increases the learning potential of all.

### 2. Posts.

Supplementary exams would benefit all students since they offer the possibility of making up for a 'bad day'. Many ANU law students fail at least one unit in their degree. The chance to re-sit an exam may save many from the burden of repeating a unit. It has been suggested that the introduction of posts would mean a higher failure rate and problems for non-ACT students. The Law School Action Group suggests open debate on this issue, and the introduction of a pilot scheme offering up to four posts per degree.

### 3. Assessment

Law School Action Group support a progressive assessment policy. Students should not only be consulted on assessment and course content matters, but also believe there should be a wider range of assessment options available to students, especially work reducing options.

### 4. More optional units — less compulsory units.

This law school has a very high number of compulsory units, compared to other law schools (Oxford and Cambridge Universities for example, offer law degrees of only nine units in total). The ANU law school has a compulsory commercial orientation. We don't have anything against commercial lawyers, we just don't think everyone should be trained to be one. By making units like Trusts, Commercial Law and Principles of Constitutional Law non-compulsory, the faculty could enable students to concentrate on the areas of their own interest. More optional units would also be necessary with this increase in student choice.

### 5. Career advice

As units become optional, students will need information on what subjects are required in each state, should they want to practise. Awareness of alternatives to conventional practice for law graduates is important too.

### 6. Part-time and graduate study

Five years is too short a time to expect someone doing law part-time to complete a degree. More flexibility must be introduced, to better cater for those fitting further study into their careers and other commitments. Many tertiary institutions serve the needs of part-time students by repeating lectures in the evenings, and providing tapes and other materials. The ANU recently announced that it was doing more for part-timers. The law school is not honoring this commitment.

Graduates have a particularly intensive course and a heavy workload. Fewer compulsory units, a wider range of options and inter-disciplinary programs would allow graduates to pursue their interests without unnecessary stress.



### 7. Childcare

The feminist movement has argued that childcare is an important political question for good reason. The privatised, familial organisation of childcare restricts the opportunity of the parent concerned (usually the mother!) to fully participate in other aspects of life. Adequate childcare is necessary to give parents the chance to come to lectures and to study.

### 8. Law in a social and historical context

The law school dishes up an education that concentrates on narrow legal rules only, to the exclusion of the way law is created and how it operates. The faculty offers an intellectually limited, conservative, at times boring and incomplete knowledge. (See articles in the Alternative Law Handbook 1982). Law is best understood in its social context and units must be changed to offer a vital, challenging education for law students.

### 9. Non Sexist Legal Education

Law is a structure that upholds and perpetuates this male dominated society. The way law operates to oppress women is a glaring silence in our units. Democratic education must include a critical examination of laws relating to marriage, rape, domestic violence and the economic disabilities of women.

Sexist language and jokes and comments which degrade women should not be tolerated in class. Women must have equal status as students. This means adequate lighting, childcare facilities and adequate redress for academic rape and sexual harassment.

### 10 Co-operative study

At present the law school thrives on competitive, individualised modes of learning. The Law School Action Group plans to change this. By encouraging and providing resources for study co-operatives we will endeavour to make education

a sharing and social experience. Knowledge is not something to be hoarded by individuals, it is a social and cultural phenomenon and should be passed on and developed in an openly co-operative fashion.

### 11. More practical content in all units

Not only is the education at this law school not very intellectual, it is not practical either. There should be a practical element in course content to familiarise students with what actually happens in law. As part of a more practical education, community work should be given some credit. This would give students practical experience and benefit elements of the community who do not have access to legal assistance.

### 12. Wider Faculty policies

Staff and students cannot treat the law school as an ivory tower that is divorced from current anti-democratic social changes. Currently the faculty has no policies in these areas — its silence endorses these changes. We want the faculty to encourage debate and adopt policy on wider issues such as the destruction of legal aid, the suppression of dissent in the legal profession, and the implementation of elements of the Henderson Poverty Commission Reports (particularly Sackville's volume on poverty and law). Faculty should also take a stand against reintroduction of fees, increased TEAS and adopt a more liberal admissions policy-making provision for oppressed and minority groups.

These changes won't just magically happen. In order to achieve our demands the Law School Action Group will be looking for student and staff support. Stay tuned for action on these issues.

If you agree with any or all of these demands and want to do something about them, then why not join the Law School Action Group? We meet every week, and would like you to come along!

## SUSPENSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA



Civil rights were suspended in Nicaragua when the government of National Reconstruction declared a state of emergency on 15th March 1982. Government representatives said the measure was in response to attacks in the Nicaraguan-Honduran border area by forces based in Honduras that in recent months had killed "scores of civilians and government personnel", and on 14th March had destroyed one strategic bridge and damaged another.

On 19th March Amnesty International cabled the Nicaraguan Government expressing concern over the arrest and trial of 160 Miskito Indians from the Honduran border area after a series of cross-border incursions in December 1981, and urging a strict adherence to international standards on human rights under the state of emergency.

Amnesty International asked for clarification on the cases of the 160 prisoners held at Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic Coast; 71 of them were sentenced on 16th February by a civilian court to from three to 29 years' imprisonment under the Law for the Maintenance of Public Order and Security for alleged involvement with the violent anti-government groups.

Amnesty International said it was concerned that most of the prisoners had been detained incommunicado for 27 days before the trial began and that proceedings were reportedly summary, with limited right to defence; it urged that provisions be made for the full right of defence to be exercised in pending trials.

The prisoners held at Puerto Cabezas were arrested in their home communities after a series of attacks between 20th and 23rd December 1981 on the principal

Nicaraguan settlements along the Coco River, which divides the two countries.

Following the widespread arrests between 23rd and 30th December 1981, about 20 settlements along the Coco River were declared a part of a military zone, and the civilian population was forced either to move to new settlements about 120 km to the south — or to cross the river into Honduras. The residents were taken on foot and by truck to five sites along the Kukalaya and Sahsa Rivers between 15 and 65 km from Puerto Cabezas where the new settlements are to be built. Amnesty International is now assessing initial reports to conditions in the new settlements.

For further information, please contact:  
Harris van Beek (02) 267 9199 (w)  
827 1851 (h)



# ALP wins Victorian election!

## So what?

In the wake of the ALP's resounding success in the Victorian election two questions have emerged for the ALP Students' Club on campus. Does this success indicate renewed national support and belief in the ALP and if so why do students at the ANU persist in showing absolutely no interest in the political party which is most likely to be sympathetic to their interests.

There seems to be no doubt that nationally the ALP is undergoing a resurgence the like of which has not been seen since the elections of '69 and '72.

Considering that:

1) For the first time in 27 years the ALP has control of Victoria and for the first time since time immemorial the ALP has control of the two largest states (demographically). To quote the great forgotten mentor Gough Whitlam:

"Once you have the Eastern States you can forget about the rest."

2) The ALP achieved an 8 percent swing in the Lowe bi-election.

3) One third of the Parliamentary Liberal Party would prefer Peacock to Fraser as leader.

4) The Fraser government has been unable to pass important legislation through the Senate i.e. the new Sales Tax and Tertiary Fees for second degrees.

5) The public image of the Government has declined considerably especially on issues such as housing interest rates.

It would seem that Labor's chances of winning the election in 1983 (which by the way, for all you people who haven't yet realised, is only NEXT YEAR) are extremely rosy.

So why do students at the ANU seemingly not care? It is simply that people do not hear about meetings etc. and that there are really multitudes of people on campus just waiting to get involved but unable to because of poor notification of meetings. This allegation may have been justified at certain periods last year when meetings were sporadic and notification unreliable. However, the Club has gone through a transformation and we now have an active enthusiastic executive who are seeking to ensure that posters advertising meetings go up in prominent places and that agendas and minutes are posted on time. Also there is now a regular meeting time, of 7.30pm, every 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month (providing it does not clash with holidays), generally in the Union Board Room. Admittedly we have had problems recently with notification being held up in the mail room, but we don't anticipate any similar problems in the future.

Maybe students who wish to get involved do not because they feel that the Club is dominated by a nasty radical Left wing elite who are hostile to anyone who does not agree with their point of view. This "myin" about the Club, which has been perpetrated by a bunch of political paranoids, who are unable to gain the sort of control they feel they deserve within the Club, is completely unrealistic. The Executive is a collection of students from all factions within the ALP who are tolerant of any point of view encompassed by the ALP and glad to accept and listen to new members.

The only other possible reason to be advanced for the unwillingness of students to get involved with the Club,

apart from hostility towards the ALP and/or complete and utter apathy to anything remotely political, is that the Club may not be seen as doing anything 'constructive'. This has been a major criticism of the Club in the past and one which the present executive is seeking to ameliorate. Therefore:

1) We are organising films and speakers and the like to keep you interested throughout the year. For instance -

-a) On Thursday the 22nd April, at 7.30pm in the Pat Sorby Room at Garran Hall we will be screening the film, "Controlling Interest", which discusses the extent of foreign corporate activity within Australia and the effect of this on Australian society and politics.

b) In the near future we hope to have a speaker to discuss the implications of the Victorian elections and other recent events on Labor's chances of governing in 1983.

2) In anticipation of an ALP electoral victory in 1983 we will be attempting to obtain updated statements of ALP policy on certain important issue areas; Education, Health, Defence, Economic

policy, Welfare, Industrial Relations etc., which will be the basis of future articles in 'Woroni' (hopefully) and workshops to allow Club members to be able to understand and critically examine ALP policy. The reason we feel this is important, is that we consider it is not enough to support the ALP at election time and cheer loudly if and when they are elected, but that it is essential to have a good understanding of what this thing, "the ALP" actually is and stands for. Surely, it is more than a mere label. Is it Socialist, democratic Socialist, social democratic or radical liberal, or a combination of the lot? Is it merely a working class party which represents union interests? Or is it a party of middle class intellectuals? Or is it simply a party of progress and change? Will the future Hayden government fall into the same trap as the Wran and Cain governments in shying away from change in the interests of political expediency? To what extent is this approach inevitable if Labor is to win power at all? What lessons have been learnt from the Whitlam experience? All these questions become paramount as the ALP approaches electoral success for any persons with pretensions of being ALP supporters. Through an examination of policy it may be possible to discover the character and approach of the Federal parliamentary ALP.

So come along and get involved all you lethargic ALP supporters. If this article has not sparked a pang of conscience then all I can say is I hope Fraser takes your TEAS away.



## NOTES FROM THE LEGAL REFERRAL SERVICE

This year the Legal Referral Service has been busier than ever before, but to expand our contacts even further, we would like to remind readers that we are an advice service, able to analyse legal/social problems, and tell you about the options of action available to you. The service is free and friendly and staffed by law students between 11 and 3.

The following information may prove valuable:

1. **Part-timers Service:** Thanks to the support of the Legal Workshop students the service now also opens between 5 and 7. This service is only provisional, and its continuation will depend on the need that is perceived.

2. **Location:** As a result of a Union Board decision, it seems we will be moving to new premises upstairs in the Union. Watch out for changes; we won't have vanished, just moved.

3. **TEAS:** Our expertise on this area has built up and is available to all students, on all aspects of TEAS, but particularly ineligibility and methods of appeal against such a ruling.

4. **Consumer Affairs:** We have heard rumours about occasional difficulties with unsatisfactory products from the Union Shop and the Sports Union Shop. The ways of dealing with such problems are mystically revealed to all law students in their 2nd year in a year-long ritual called Commercial Law.



**OPEN LATE** Phone 485018

# PARAKEET

# CAFE

## VEGETARIAN

**SIT-DOWN OR TAKE AWAY**

**PIZZA - FRESH JUICES**

**PANCAKES**

**SWEETS + DESSERTS**

**AINSLIE SHOPS**

**WAKEFIELD GARDENS**



# POETRY PAGE



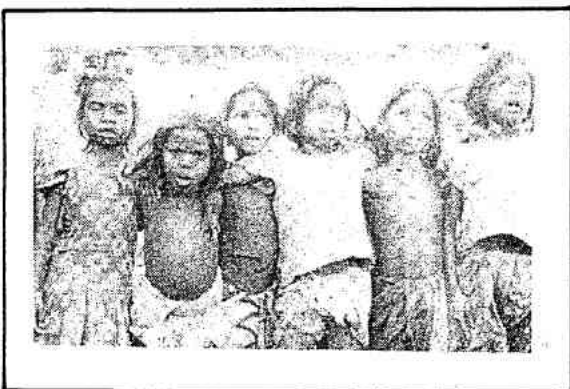
## The Existence

Plastic, Paper, Shiny metal Bars.  
Children playing taught games,  
Forced to dream of becoming  
Part of the circle.  
Forced to die!  
Somewhere the sun shines  
And a cat frees a mouse.

Circles, squares  
People talking, walking  
being part of the circle.  
Somewhere a child cries out in defiance!  
A flower growing upon a rock.  
Suddenly a star dies  
who could weep then?

Playing the game,  
Yet not understanding why.  
Answering questions  
that have no answers  
Ignoring the questions that do!  
Being dead in a living body,  
Dreaming of becoming the flower.

Louisa James



## The Dream

A stormy night,  
I was alone,  
Into the storm I walked,  
I strolled into the nightmare!

I saw them there,  
Drenched with rain, or perhaps it was blood.  
I saw them there,  
I can see them now.

Standing, not comprehending  
They were alive, I think.  
Well at least their bodily functions existed.  
I could smell the perspiration,  
I could hear the breathing,  
I could see the hearts pumping  
though they were not feeling.

This was their existence,  
And I was part of it,  
Though I could hear that the tunes  
Had no music.  
The poems had no words.

The Paintings were created with invisible paint  
or they absorbed all the light.

There were no signs of regeneration  
no flowers, no children.  
They were doomed to an eternity  
of nothingness!

Louisa James

## ABOUT ANTS

Ants  
Funny little creatures  
They dart about in such a determined fashion.  
Backwards, forwards, criss-crossing cement.

Looking down at them,  
They look so silly.  
Surely they realize how aimless they are  
Maybe they just can't admit it to themselves.

Watch out!  
Ooh, you squished them.  
— Sarah Midas.



## ABOUT OTHER THINGS

It was going fine there for a while  
You could see yourself —  
a speck on some ball rolling around  
swallowed by centuries of horrible nothingness

But while you were wildly rushing about  
trying to keep yourself distracted  
someone closed the Book  
and you no longer existed.

— Sarah Midas.

## NOLI ME TANGERE

'Do not touch my oxen,'  
Said the warning sun  
To the hungry heroes,  
Desperate every one:

'Do not touch my body,'  
Said the fiery girl,  
And the sun and planets  
Round her lips did whirl:

'Do not touch my lyre,'  
Said Apollo bright:  
And so like a failed one  
I turned towards the night.

— R.E. McArthur.

## TO THE MOONLIGHT (A Poem)

I caught it winking at me,  
Slyly sharing an ancient secret.  
Like a conspirator, I leant to the window,  
and listened to its silvery silence.

Your symmetry is truth  
and whiteness a fusion of beauty.  
Do you watch over the sinister,  
primaeval trees with anguish or glee?  
Sending silvery beams of wisdom to the mortals  
in the shadows —  
Do you weep as they turn to the  
hidden tug of the crickets  
And the damp earthiness of the grass,  
Offering rich glimpses of a mythical world.  
Or do you laugh at the adherence  
of dust which will not be sublimated?

The gray clouds now wash over it,  
In a swirling dulling mass.  
It is gloomy and mysterious  
and too great to enter our minds.

— Lou Dell.

## TRANSCENDENCE

Spring echoes through late autumn,  
And by the grace of song  
Time is transcended like a lucid mist.  
The Sapphic stanza lifts us up and up,  
Like a graceful net hoisting us ever onwards  
To infinity and liberation.  
It is so free up here that air almost transcends  
itself  
Into gentle dew, and the larks sing shrewdly.  
If music can so murder space and time,  
Then let us sing, and let us weave strange  
patterns  
Of beat and measure and of drunken beat.  
See time and space like a husk thrown down  
below us!

—R. E. McArthur.





# ANGELS OF WAR

In the plethora of Peace rallies, ban-the-bomb protests & Errol-Flynn-white-hero movies that were the outcome of the Pacific Campaign in World War II, there remains one area that has until now been virtually unstudied.

Civilian populations in England, Germany and Japan have had their sufferings well documented. It is difficult to forget the eye-witness accounts of those who

survived the fire-storm raids in Hamburg or the blitz in London, yet accounts of military actions in Papua New Guinea have remained virtually undocumented from the point of view of the civilian population, a population whose peace was destroyed by a war in which they had no part, with technology which they did not understand.

"Angels of War" is the first attempt by a documentary team of wide repute to take the New Guinea Campaigns from the hands of those intent on establishing the image of manly heroism that supposedly enriched the Allies at the expense of the New Guineans and redress the balance.

The casualty figures speak for themselves, of the 300,000 Japanese, one million Americans and 500,000 Australians that fought their way across New Guinea — 3,000 Americans, 150,000 Japanese and 9,000 Australians died, and perhaps 40,000 Papua New Guineans.

For this tremendous sacrifice the New Guineans received ten shillings a month, while they fought as allies in the Australian armies, which made them the worst

well for their sufferings, yet has left those whose countries became the bloodiest of battle grounds to find their own succour in a world that continues to treat them as second class humans to be exploited.

Papua New Guineans earned world wide recognition as the "Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels" helping the allied wounded to the base hospitals and bringing back the necessities of battle to the soldiers, and an equal recognition from their white comrades in arms as fighting men — yet as Wamanari told the documentary team.

"The Australian Government said, you work and later you'll be like us. But it hasn't happened. They said, you work for us and then we'll all sit down at the same

eans Government's attempts to redress the balance itself.

This is more than just another case of racial abuse by Australians, for which the world sees Australia as notorious. The Papua New Guineans were asked to prove themselves equal on white man's terms in a war that was not of their making, having proved themselves over and over again to the eternal gratitude of thousands of Australians, they were told

they were black.

I believe it is imperative that every person that calls himself an Australian should see "Angels of War", it is an excellent film, made with a rare integrity, about some of the real victims of the Pacific campaigns, view it and be reminded that the legend of the Australian's honesty, generosity, and love of his fellow man is one that is restricted solely to Australians.

Chris Stamford

Civic Hotel, Thursday 15th April, 9pm when I arrive and the first band with a funny name are finishing. I run around looking for money, greeting people (it's packed), furthering my states of intoxication. Work my way into the middle of the dance floor, where Canberra's interested people are prepared to be dazzled. A final joint: as the music starts, nine people making a great deal of comparatively chaotic noise: although make no mistake, it's organised as definitely music. You can see commercial success dancing in the air just in front of their lead singer. Hence his excitement, perhaps, working hard at being a star. Singing is not enough, acting is necessary, funny facial expressions and moods. Demanding our attention. Of course Canberra people are starved for progressive live music: we made the mistake of applauding the first song, which apparently metropolitan audiences don't do. "Oh you liked that did you: we're going to play it again. We'll play it all night long." Which is to say ha-ha, you can't tell one song from

and now. Problem is machismo. Music has to be punchy? exciting? danceable? A thump of the bass, a certain accentuation pushes it over the edge into meanness, latent aggression. Plus the posturing. What are they on about, anyway: hunters & gatherers, a culture not primitive, highly organised, but with science, a high mythic dimension. Interesting attempts to comprehend/convey: but relations to strangeness and the divine are always in a pattern of fear, aggression, "how can you pray that way" was not warmly curious, recognising progress, but disturbed, fearful, expecting vengeance from the gods. Violent gods and violent fears we can do without. Of course it's all a thought experiment, they are not hunters and collectors they are city-kids, ex-uni-students, maybe they're just broadcasting angst, fair enough the world's a disaster. But there is an approach which is confident, knows itself, has faced contradictions, does not need fear to confront the unknown. Not just Amazon culture, but that possibility

## HUNTERS COLLECTED

another. Of course they did vary. Intense rhythms and massive percussion and floating riffs and bits of noise and Strung Out Vocals can still vary. The volume and the mood were fairly constant though. Where exactly were we? Somewhere near Simple Minds on the New Romantics — M<sup>2</sup> continuum, with a different mood though. It's not a bad bandwagon, paying attention to the creative possibilities of production, reintroducing emotionality and mood appeal, between the morass of gutless disco and unsympathetic punk. So we get long drawn out songs, which take over consciousness. But Hunters and Collectors have a problem, either a detour via heavy metal, and conditions of being an Australian pub band, or their personalities as males here

of radically transformative health in our times, does not need to bluster, to *always* play loudly and "excitingly". i.e. Raincoats, recent Joan Armatrading, even Simple Minds, Durutti Column, Systematics (?), illustrate you can have really interesting music, bending understandings of musical form, with delight in particular intensities, *without* thumping noises to scare people, dimly veiled threats and the excitement of a singer who poses incomprehensibly and mysteriously as The Star.

After a fair while I found the music very much the same, and painfully loud all the time, so I left. Hunters and Collectors have an album coming soon, maybe they'll mention it on Countdown!

Alex Anderson



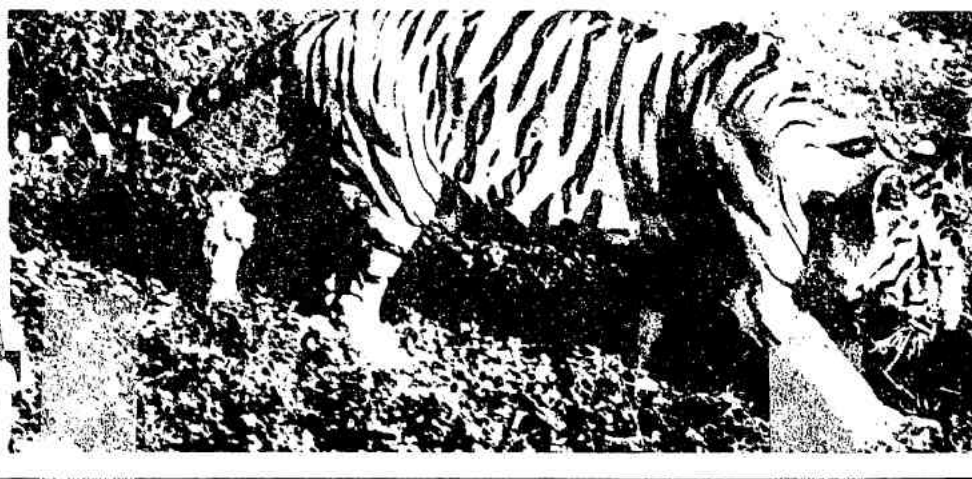
paid soldiers in World War II, being paid even less than black South Africans, and at the end of the War, Papua New Guinean soldiers took home their deferred pay, rations for the journey, two shirts, a lap lap, a pack, blanket, shaving brush, two towels and a toothbrush. A dead Papua New Guinean was worth \$120 to his relatives and fixed payments were also available for lost limbs although many people did not receive full payment — Is it any wonder that so many Papua New Guinean veterans whose villages were the true victims of the Allies' "Saturation Bombing" against the Japanese, and who had proved themselves the equal in valour to any white (or yellow) soldier feel somewhat disenchanting with the White administration that has recompensed its own soldiers and civilians so

table and eat the same food with the same spoon. But it hasn't happened.

I heard their promises and I worked day and night so that things would change. I thought of nothing else. When the war finished in 1945 the Australian soldiers went home and got pensions, and they're well off now. But me, I worked hard for nothing.

Now Papua New Guinea is independent — young men wear shoes and trousers and look smart. But me, I'm just rubbish. Old men like me are dying without getting anything."

For once the reviewer agrees with the R.S.L. The Papua New Guineans have been shabbily treated, and it is to Australia's mounting shame that the government continues to ignore the calls for reparation, despite the Papua New Guin-





# N.T. Land Scandal

## AN AREA BIGGER THAN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Northern Territory administration and South Australian Government have both introduced legislation to give away vast tracts of land in perpetuity to a small group of pastoralists and pastoral companies.

In the Northern Territory the Crown Land Amendment Bill provides for handing over 243 pastoral leases, making up 65% of the Territory's total area, to 200-odd leaseholders.

Some of the bigger interests (randomly selected) include CSR, the British-owned company Vestey's, AMP, Unibee (a company which traces back to the Israeli military establishment), W.R. Grace and Co. and members of the pastoral establishment in the N.T. and interstate.

The South Australian legislation would affect about 60% of the land in that State. Taken together, an area bigger than the whole of South Australia is involved.

The Northern Territory pastoralists currently hold 50-year leases which entitle them to graze cattle on Crown Land. The average size of the pastoral leases is about half a million hectares (2000 square miles), and the legal maximum is 1.3 million hectares (5,000 square miles) — however there are two corporate leaseholders who have bigger leases, obtained before the size limit was introduced in 1953. Because of the difficulty of finding out which companies leaseholders represent, it is possible that a single company could control tens of thousands of square miles in the names of different directors.

Although the Crown Lands Amendment Act purports to be giving only "perpetual leases" to the grazing interests, these "leases" are unlike any others seen before in the area.

The Government could not revoke the leases, even if the lease owners broke the terms of the agreement. They could only regain the land by buying it back at market prices, and then only under special circumstances.

If the Martin Report, on which the legislation is based, is acted upon then lease owners would also be allowed to subdivide and sell off subleases; use the land for commercial purposes; and the maximum size of holdings would be increased to 2 million hectares, (about 7,800 square miles).

The Northern Territory legislation the Territory apart from parks and Aboriginal land claims. If it is passed it will

1. prevent any more than token areas of land being declared as parks in future,
2. put a stop to any more claims on traditional land by Aborigines,
3. mean that areas suffering from erosion and overgrazing cannot be set aside by the Territory to recover,
4. mean that there will be no bank of publicly owned land left to grant to settlers.

Anyone wishing to move to the outback to farm would henceforth have to obtain permission from the pastoralist, and presumably pay rent.

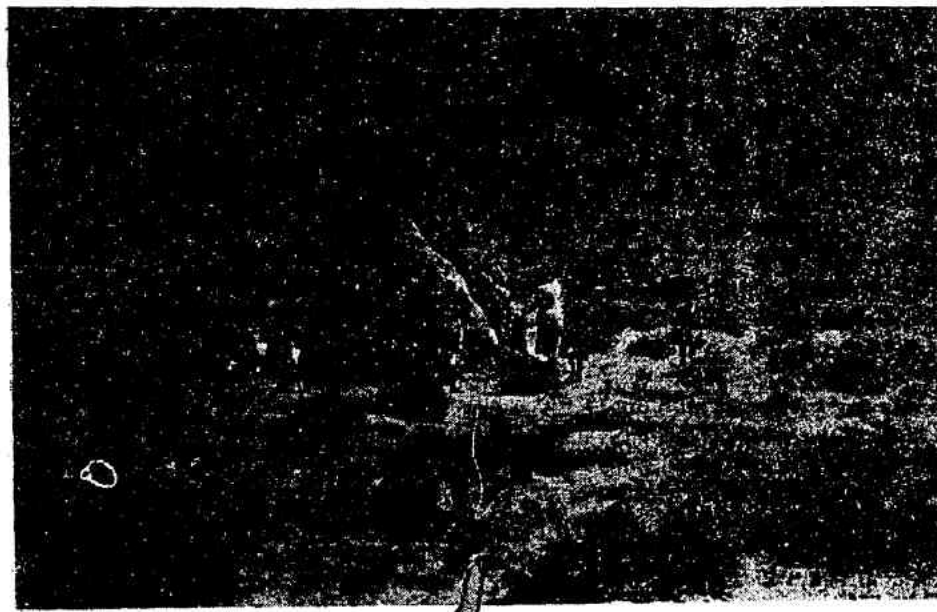
The situation is reminiscent of the Nineteenth Century, when squatters took possession of huge properties in the Southern States. When settlement continued and the land became more valuable they made fortunes. The leases in the Territory are not just in the dry outback, but also in well watered parts, such as the Victoria River District, and land adjacent to growing towns such as Darwin and Katherine.

The South Australian legislation was introduced about 5 weeks ago and has already created a furor in South Australia as conservationists realised the significance of the Bill. However in the Northern Territory similar legislation went almost unnoticed when introduced last October and it would probably have been passed immediately but for last minute objections by the Australian Conservation Foundation and supporters of Aboriginal land rights.

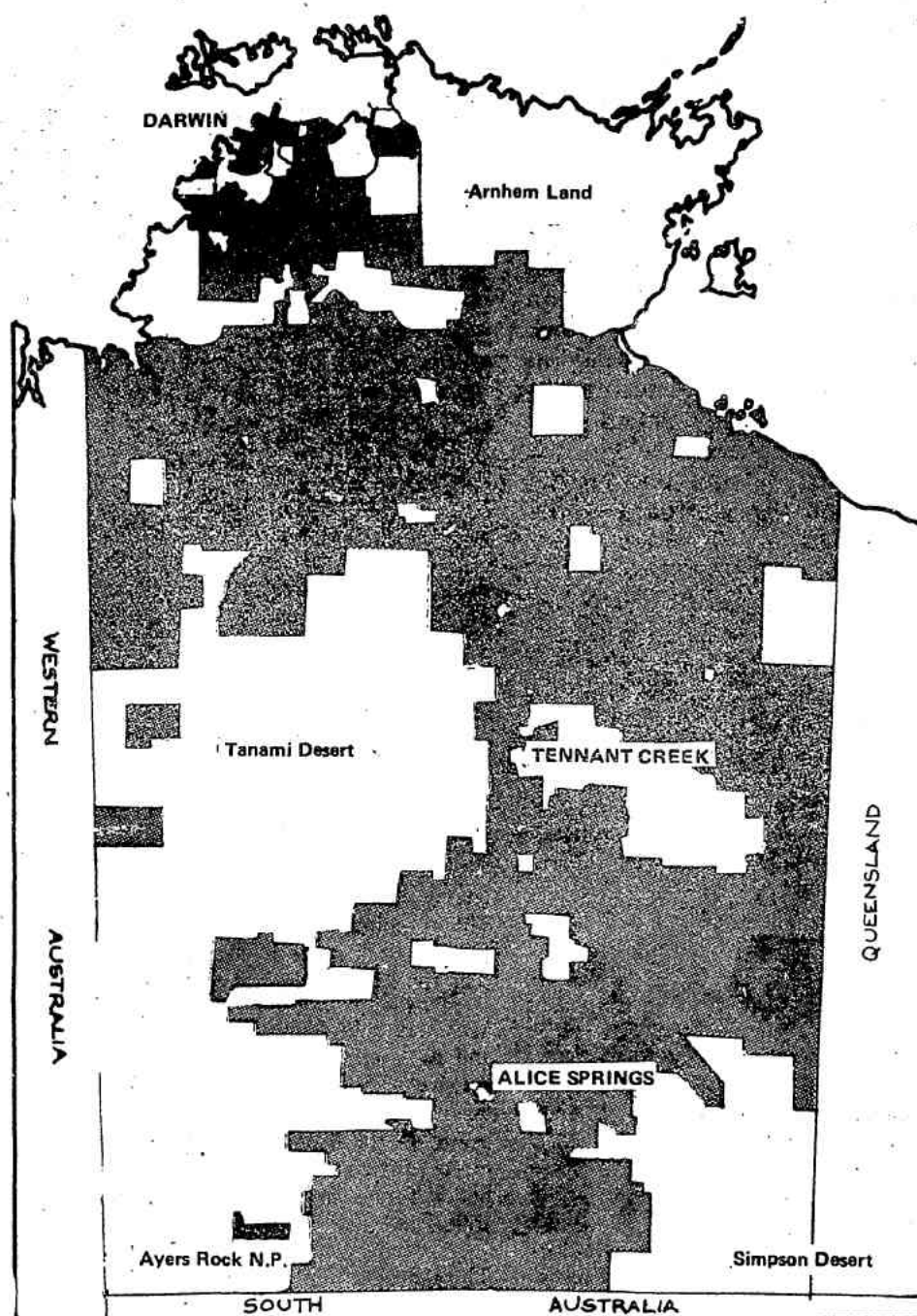
Rabelais heard about it from a local-born Territorian, named Strider who was in Melbourne recently, giving information to the Conservation Foundation and attempting to get press coverage of the issue. The South Australian story has appeared in the "Age", but there has been so little coverage of the Northern Territory situation that people in South Australia were completely unaware of it until Strider arrived in Adelaide last month.

Strider says that the Northern Territory Government has now withdrawn the original legislation and replaced it with another Bill which is even more favourable to pastoral interests than the one it replaces.

Strider described the tactic as "Government by stealth". "Several other measures, including the Electoral Act, Local Government Act and the Mining Act have been passed in the same way. A Bill was tabled in the Assembly — in the case of the Mining Act it provoked a lot of controversy, in the case of the others it didn't. Then it was withdrawn and replaced with a totally new Bill which no-one had seen till it hit the floor of the House. The Government had the numbers: it was rammed through



Aborigines searching for food in the Tanami Desert. Land this arid is rapidly denuded by grazing.



● The shaded areas are Crown Land held as pastoral leases. This is the area which will be affected by the Crown Land Amendment Act.

○ The white areas in the NT are subject to Aboriginal land claim or already held by Aborigines. Much of this land is arid (see photo below) and unsuitable for grazing. The Kakadu

area in Arnhem Land is fertile, but the traditional Aboriginal owners have agreed to set it aside as a National Park. Thus there is little grazing land available to Aborigines, and none for landless whites.

● Other land (parks, town sites etc.)

its three readings in a single day, applying the gag. In the case of the Local Government Act, the Electoral Act (which introduced a gerrimander) and the Mining Act, no-one had read them, no-one knew they were coming, and there was no debate.

"They haven't treated this in quite such a cavalier fashion as the others, but the Bill was switched and it's already gone through its first reading."

He described the move to give the land to the pastoralists as a last ditch effort by the Establishment to perpetuate their grasp on the land.

The US has given the Australian pastoral industry until 1984 to get rid of bovine tuberculosis. To do this they would in some districts have to get rid of thousands of wild buffaloes which carry the disease, and possibly also much of the domestic cattle. This would ruin the industry. Other factors were the lack of cheap labour (since Aborigines were granted equal pay with whites) and the critical level of erosion and destruction of vegetation due to over-grazing.

"Overstocking is normal in the industry, and at ecologically acceptable rates, most operations would become unprofitable.

"The pastoral industry has so abused the land that it stands on the brink of collapse. The idea that a failing pastoral industry should be converted into a booming land business is perverse."

— BARBARA HUTTON

Reprinted from Rabelais



# ROWERS ONLY



## The Bowman

BY Thomas K. Perry

I don't think enough has been written about that special breed of oarsman, a sub-culture if you will, known as the bowman. He is an extraordinary sort of person who is usually appreciated about as much as a six minute erg piece.

Bowmen cannot figure out why there is so much animosity directed toward them. After all, who breaks the wind on those cold March mornings? And if it weren't for his uncanny sense of impending doom (or possibly his desire for self-preservation) many more eights surely would have succumbed to buoy bites and dead head bruises.

The bowman can be likened to that of the initial attack force landing to secure the beachhead. He mans the point position tirelessly, probably from lack of effort,

without as much as a single complaint, at least not one that is audible beyond the three seat. He is the first one to venture into untried water and test it as it goes by, usually just a quick dip of the blade with marginal bow splash followed immediately by his all-too-quick-and-early release.

If asked about it, he puts up with all of the criticism and ridicule from the others because he knows he is someone very special. He must have the best qualities of a coach, coxswain and stroke, besides being able to torque on that oar. . . .

The bowman knows the coach put him there so he could watch for, and notify offending oarsmen of, any and all deviations from the proper stroke. In fact, the good ones can see number six feathering with his outside hand and number seven shooting his tail all in the same stroke. Of course this is done without altering his own impeccable style.

He also realizes that he must keep a straight course. He does this by looking over his shoulder and compensating one way or the other, either pulling a little harder or easing off on the power. Most would prefer a shoe to toe it, but control of the rudder is considered one of the coxswain's inalienable rights.

And who else has the guts to take the rating up to a 42 with 1000 meters to go. None other! Some call it an uncontrollable rush, but the bowman knows everyone will soon follow his lead if he is diligent enough and doesn't shatter his front stops.

There probably is much more than can be said of bowmen, but the most important fact concerning them has not been mentioned yet. No matter how hard, or how much harder those guys in the engine room pull, the bowman will always be the first man across the finish line. Ask any bowman, he'll tell you.

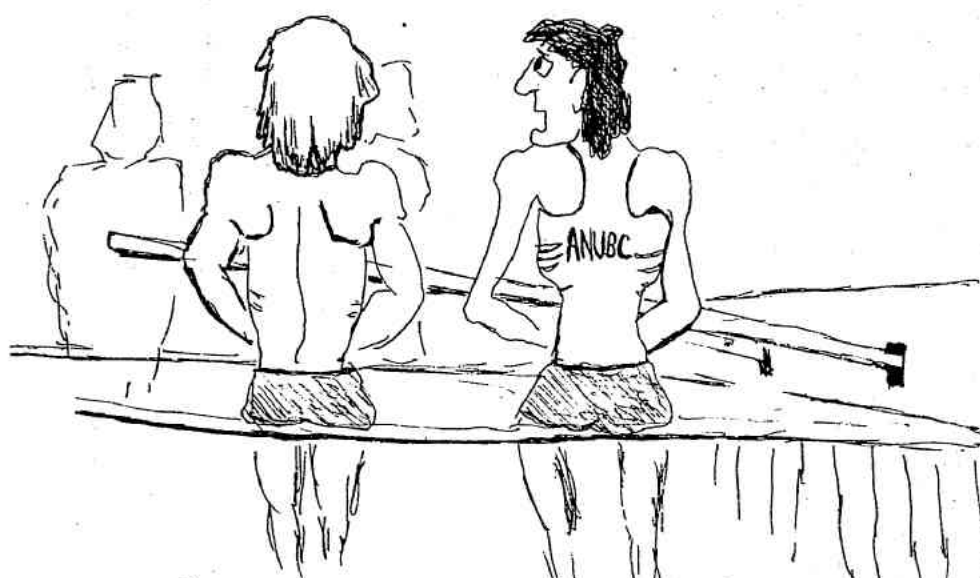
## ANU Pair to represent Australia

National Representatives Kate McLoughlin (bow) and Julie Ellett (stroke) are the women's lightweight pair that will represent Australia at Canadian Henley: they become the first ANU crew to row for their country.

Another Canberra Pair to get the nod from the National Selection Committee is the Narrabundah pair of Paul Thomson and James Galloway who will represent Oz at the World Junior Championships in Bled, Yugoslavia. They will train on Lake Burley Griffin, coached by Grey Pete Shakespeare, as will Marilyn Kidd, the junior woman sculler.

Kate and Julie will train in Melbourne

with the women's lightweight IV: Barb Griffiths, Gay Ellen, Leanne Turner, Barbara Phelan and Allison Davidson. This squad will be coached by Brian Dalton: it is a strong team and should bring back gold. As in other divisions of rowing, the standard of the squad demonstrates the strength of the new selection policy. It also demonstrates the policy's flexibility: the Melbourne pair were well off the pace as a pair, but were always in very fast IV's. The addition of the Mospers will make a very competitive IV. Further, Kate and Julie have shown their ability to produce fast times as a pair under various conditions.



"Before I started rowing I was a 9 stone weabling, - now I'm an 8 stone weabling."

CONTACT John Blackwell  
c/ Sports Union

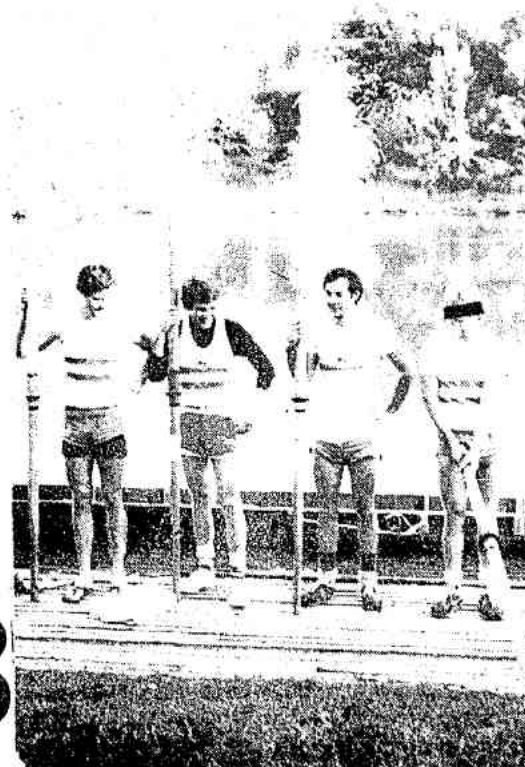
# JOIN THE ANU BOAT CLUB

## Let's Parler Français Lesson Quatorze

### Le Rowing Training

(Avec apologies aux la Departement Francaise, les French et autre people qui aiment le langue.)

- 1er Rower Aagh! Eugh! Ouf!  
2eme Rower Que faites-vous la?  
1er Rower Je fais le training Inter-Varsity. Greugh! Yecch!  
2eme Rower Ah, moi aussi. Pour quel event vous competez?  
1er Rower Te ne sais pas encore. Les eights peut-etre. Ou le scull. Ou le pair.  
2eme Rower Heavyweight ou lightweight?  
1er Rower Le lightweight d'accord! Quel else? Est vous?  
2eme Rower Oh, moi. Te fais de l'aviron aussi. Mais je suis un heavy.  
1er Rower Vous trainez beaucoup?  
2eme Rower Seulement 16 heures par jour. Te ne veux pas etre stale. Et vous?  
1er Rower Oh, vous savez us light weights. Nous punisons notre corps fusqu' a l'agony barrier. Nous torture chaque fibre de mon being. Le normal, quoi. Pour le Bridge team.  
2eme Rower Vous etes une selection pour le crew d'Australia?  
1er Rower Mais non, mais non. Twitface. J'ai refuse! Cela ruinement mon programme. Je veux etre a mon peak pour le Intervarsity Regatta.  
2eme Rower A Los Angeles en 1984?  
1er Rower Non, a Ballarat en Mai, Est vous?  
2eme Rower Moi, je suis training pour les Olympiques.  
1er Rower Los Angeles?  
2eme Rower Non aduellement - Pas Los Angeles, et pas les Olympiques apres la, mais, le prochaine Olympiques apres le one apres la.  
1er Rower Ah Je voyens. Dites-moi . . . vous prenez les drugs?  
2eme Rower Les drugs? Un peu d'asprine. J'ai une migraine feroce.  
1er Rower Non, non. Les superdrugs body-building de Bulgair. Les diaboliques steroides.  
2eme Rower Oui, bien sur. Mais ceti me donne une supermigraine. Quel programme de weights prenez-vous?  
1er Rower Le Ayatollah Bacchi East German homme-super programme.  
2eme Rower Ah ha. C'est le programme pour fait le rowing harder stronger faster n'est pas?  
1er Rower Oui, c'est le one. Je dois get stuck dan le work. Eh bien, bonne chance dans le mens eights.  
2eme Rower Men's? Mais je suis une femme! Male cochon chaviniste!  
1er Rower Moi aussi, je suis une femme! C'est seulement que je ne me suis pas rasee aujourd'hui.  
2eme Rower Ah. Alors, bonne chance





# AUS

The last AUS Regional Conference spent some time discussing how conferences should be organised and what their purpose is — here are some of the conclusions.

AUS Regional Conferences are held approximately six times a year. Each campus sends a number of delegates depending on the number of students they represent.

The most important function of conferences is the dissemination of information, both from National headquarters and other campuses in NSW. The information we obtain takes many forms but the main areas are:

- \* Information and co-ordination of campaigns currently planned or in progress.
- \* Agendas for conferences coming up
- \* Campus reports and exchange of material (such as student newspapers, pamphlets etc.)
- \* Executive reports
- \* Regional Organizer's Report.

Conferences provide a chance for those working on similar issues on different campuses to help each other. Regional campaigns are co-ordinated at these meetings which also provide a focal point for any regional representation (for example to the NSW government).

The conferences will also discuss education and student welfare issues with a view to formulating motions for AUS Council each year.

Each campus has a chance to actively participate in AUS through Regional Conferences. The venue rotates so that ANU could hold a conference here so that more people from ANU could attend.

The agenda for meetings is to be circulated two weeks in advance to allow campuses to have an input to it.

While AUS's most important work is perhaps its campaigns, conferences can play an important role in making AUS work for the benefit of ANU students.

## Report

### AUS REGIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT (Sydney, April 2/4/82-4/4/82)

#### 1. Regional Fund

There is a regional fund of \$3750. Suggestions for allocation (to be decided at the next conference??)

- Executive members travel subsidy
- Small campus travel subsidy for conferences
- Funding for Regional Women's Organiser.

#### 2. Let's Develop Education Campaign

This is to highlight candidates in marginal electorates views on educational issues. Kits will be available after the launching at Wodonga on April 17th.

#### 3. Reaffiliations

Votes will soon be held at Macquarie and Sydney University. Telegrams of support would be welcome.

#### 4. Education/Activists Conferences

To be held on May 14-16. Case studies of successful campaigns, copies of material used would be useful.

#### 5. Constitution Ratification

At last Council a completely new Constitution was adopted. The main change concerns regional voting strengths. This must be ratified within 10 weeks of council and so is urgent.

#### Legal Fund and Kit

A kit is being prepared explaining what to do when arrested etc. Also a statutory

declaration form to the effect that you will not answer questions or speak until you have received legal advice. This kit will be sold to raise funds for a legal fund to be used to help cover costs of those arrested at rallies, to take legal action, etc.

#### Greg Weir Campaign

Information on this is being circulated on this campaign for individual campuses to follow up.

K.M. Edwards  
AUS Regional Delegate.

## NEW JUNTA

The Left at ANU received one of its biggest setbacks since the Paris commune last week when it failed to have any of its candidates elected at the recent election.

Constitution greeted the news that the positions of AUS Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee were won by the 'keep politics out of politics faction'. President was won by the 'keep the human face out of the SA faction' and Woroni was won by the 'keep journalism out of Woroni faction'.

New President Humphrey B. Bear said early this week that he was planning to push ahead as soon as possible on plans to improve audio visual facilities for students on campus. Although arguing that there was a lot of second-hand equipment of this sort that would now be available to him as a potential member of parliament for the Canberra TV rentals party, currently occupying parliament, he was not forthcoming about whether the intended equipment would be black and white or color.

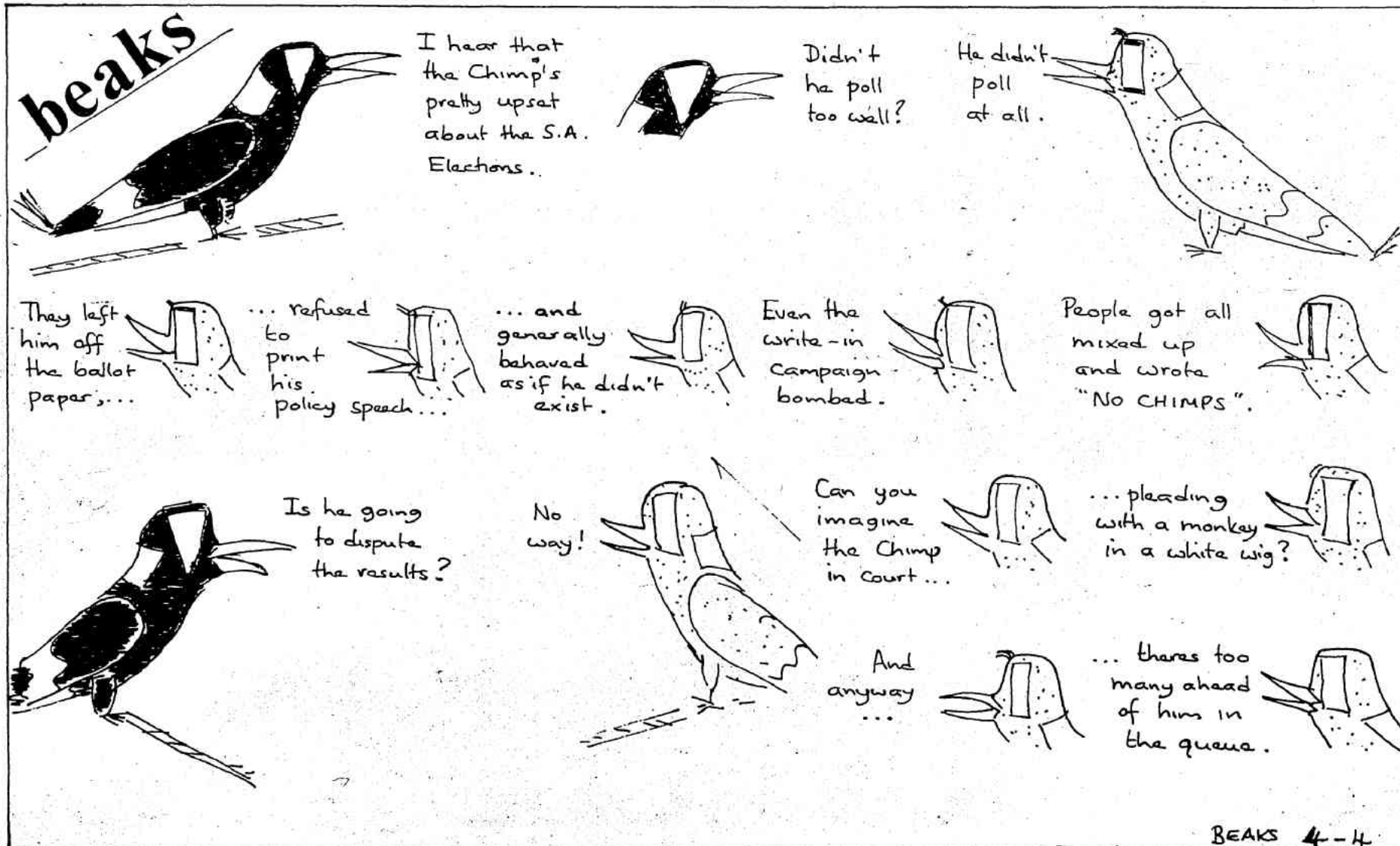
Also interviewed was the new treasurer, Tudor Right who told some amusing anecdotes and denied any knowledge of accounting procedures.

Although AUS Secretary elect Jan Duck had not been briefed about what her new position entailed or what an AUS was she delivered a heart-rending and passionate monologue about why she didn't care about nuclear warfare, poverty, education, students, AUS (whatever it was), sexism, censorship, international relations, excise duties, geology or philately claiming that students in halls and colleges had proved that all they were interested in was sport, coffee parties and criticizing the food in their respective colleges and that was what she was going to represent.

The new Junta takes over next week, pending court cases permitting.

### EDUCATION COLLECTIVE'S SUBMISSION TO THE BOARD OF THE FACULTIES ON THE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT AND THE HIGH FAILURE RATE OF STUDENTS

Copies of this submission will be available to students and other interested persons from the Students' Association office, Union from 5 May, 1982.





## A.N.U. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS 1982

The result of the poll is as follows:

### President (Not to be declared)

Greg USSHER 346  
Gary HUMPHRIES 457  
Informal 36

### Treasurer

Jeff TURNER 304  
Ian ROUT 508  
Informal 26

### Trustee

Jane CONNORS	269	Dist. preferences
Warren SWAIN	303	36 305
Chris BOLDEN	242	206 509
Informal	25	

### AUS Secretary

Chris MUNN	196	Dist. preferences
John BUCHANAN	300	57 357
Sue DRAKEFORD	317	139 456
Informal	26	

### 'Woroni' Eds.

Susan CARCARY )  
Lee VERGONA ) 230

Karen GIBSON )  
Kate THURSTANS ) 495  
Chris STAMFORD )

Matthew STOREY 88  
Informal 26

Returning Officer.

#### GAYS ON CAMPUS

Discussion and activity group  
Union Board Room  
Tuesdays 1 pm

#### MULTIPLE COPIES AND SHORT LOAN

Did you know? The Library has multiple copies of many books and periodical articles which are listed as essential reading material for your courses.

#### In Chifley, EXTRA COPIES of

- books are shelved on the first and second floors (in the normal Library of Congress sequence)
- periodical articles are shelved in red folders outside the photocopying room on the first floor (in the same numerical order as in Short Loan).

All of these can be borrowed for either two days or one week.

Consult the Short Loan catalogue for details before you start searching!

## GREEN AND GOLD PUSHBIKE STOLEN NEAR UNION

### PLEA ENTERED: RETURN TO STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A green and gold and red speckled push-bike with a gold front wheel and a green back-pedal brake back wheel with a blue basket and an out of adjustment french leather saddle was stolen from beneath the Union late last Wednesday night.

A group of Forestry students was imbibing, drinking in the Union after the more public bar had closed.

Could the person or persons who stole the push-bike away from its resting spot return it either to the Students' Association to outside the A.D.Hope building or Library on else phone 31 3583 to declare the bike's whereabouts.

## SPORTZ

ON CAMPUS

### INTERHALL SWIMMING RESULTS

Burton Hall	342
Bruce Hall	206
John XXIII	156
Burgmann	122
Garran	94
Ursula	80

### INTERHALL NETBALL REPORT

It is a player's duty not only to know the rules of netball, but to enforce these rules whilst playing. At no time whatsoever should a player talk back to an umpire. If a player feels that she is being unjustly ruled she should discuss this with the umpire at quarter or half time, NOT DURING THE GAME.

Netball rules booklets are available at most bookstalls in Civic for around \$2. It is strongly suggested that players familiarise themselves with the rules BEFORE having a go at the umpires.

#### RESULTS:

##### Round Two

Bruce def. Ursies 28-26  
Garran def. Burgmann 15-6  
Toad drew with Johns 7-7.

##### Round Three.

Bruce def. Burgmann 25-10  
Johns def. Burton 12-7  
Garran def. Toad 11-5.

#### LADDER AT END OF ROUND THREE

	won	lost	drew	total
1. Johns	2	0	1	10
2. Bruce	2	1	0	8
3. Garran	2*	1	0	4
4. Burton	1	1	0	4
5. Toad	0	1	1	2
6. Ursula	1*	1	0	0
7. Burgmann	0	3	0	0

(\*denotes teams who have had four points, i.e. one game win subtracted due to failure to supply umpires.)

## SEMINAR GIVING AND TUTORIAL PRESENTATION

A group aimed to develop confidence in public speaking.

PLACE: The Counselling Centre.

DATE: Tues. 18 May, 12.30. At this first Meeting a regular time will be arranged that is convenient for all participants.

LEADERS: Neil Adams and Geoff Mortimore  
REGISTRATION FEE: \$1

Further Details: Contact Jill Hardy or Neil Adams at the Counselling Centre, or by phoning on extension 2442.

## STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

### Annual General Meeting

WED APRIL 28

7.30 pm UNION BRIDGE

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS  
BY GEOFF SHERA (an ANU student)  
LEATHER WORK by JOHN BRABY  
AND GLASS WORK BY DAI MORGEN

AT THE BITUMEN RIVER GALLERY  
CNR OF BOUGANVILLE & FURNEAUX STS  
MANUKA SHOPS, CANBERRA  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

From Wednesday to Sunday (inc.) May 12 to 16

Mr Shera is most famous for his drawings in  
Death on the Dole

Mr Braby for shoes made for the most recent  
Sydney Rocky Horror Show  
Dai Morgen is a Welsh Tinker

hoping to see you from May 12 to 16.

The Bitumen River Gallery is open from  
12 to 4 each day except Monday and Tuesday.

### HOW ARE YOU COMING OVER?

More aggressive than you feel?  
Less assertive than you want to be?  
Lacking in confidence?  
Do people say you're pushy — or a pushover?

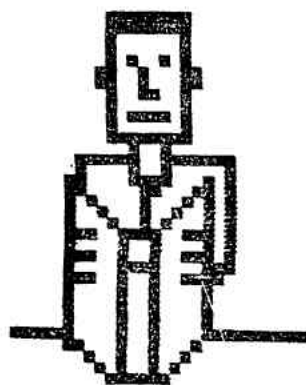
Assertion training can help you to be more confident as you express your views, your wishes and your feelings, and to respect the rights and freedoms of others as you do so. It is relevant to professional and academic settings as well as to personal and domestic relationships.

A two-day assertion workshop will be run by Leila Bailey and Geoff Mortimore in the Counselling Centre on May 13 and 14, from 9.30 to 4.30 each day.

Staff and students are welcome to participate. Registration can be made by ringing Jill Hardy on 2442, or by visiting the Counselling Centre, where further information is available. The registration fee is \$2.

### CHIFLEY BUILDING CLOSED ON FRIDAY, 7 MAY.

To find the books in the library you need them in order on the shelves. So do we. To do this quickly, we are closing the Chifley Building on Friday 7 May from 9am to 5pm for staff to do 'shelf-reading'. Open as usual on Friday evening 5pm - 8pm.



A.N.U. LIBRARY



REF  
378-947  
WOR

# WORONI

PHINEAS FINDS HIMSELF APPLYING FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF MONEY FROM THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT...

...IN ORDER TO RECEIVE MONEY FROM THIS AGENCY, YOU MUST BE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT!

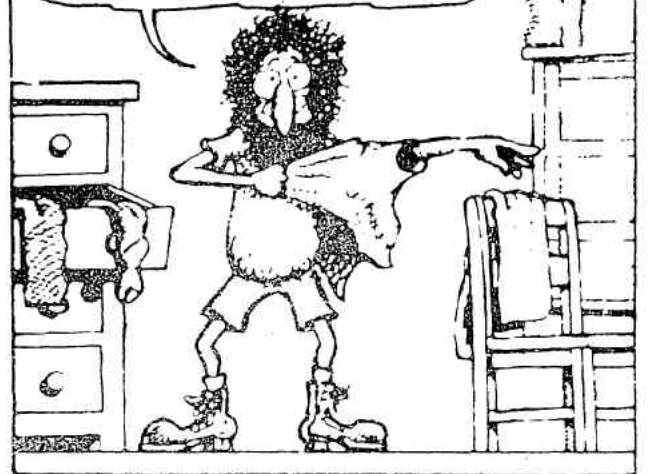


...SO I HAVE TO PRETEND I'M LOOKING FOR A JOB, HUNH?

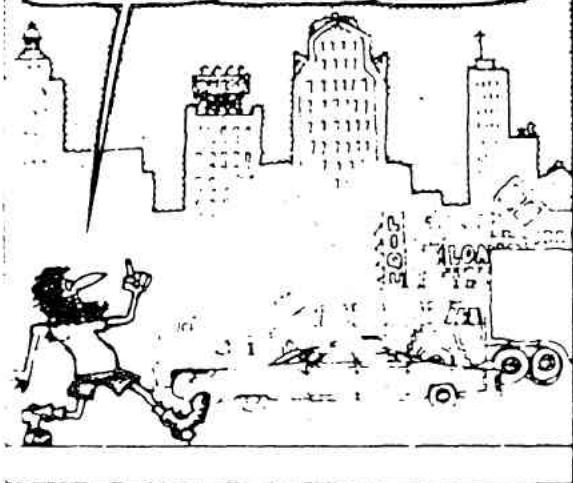
'D BE TERRIBLE IF I SCREWED UP AND ACTUALLY GOT ONE!



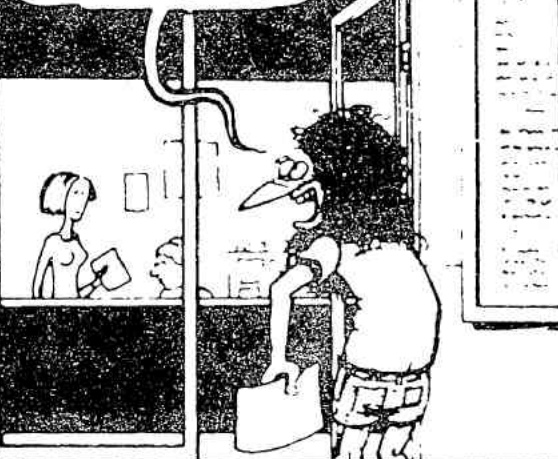
I'LL PUT ON MY MOST "COMFORTABLE" CLOTHES...



...AND HIE MYSELF DOWN TO THE TALLEST SKYSCRAPER IN TOWN...

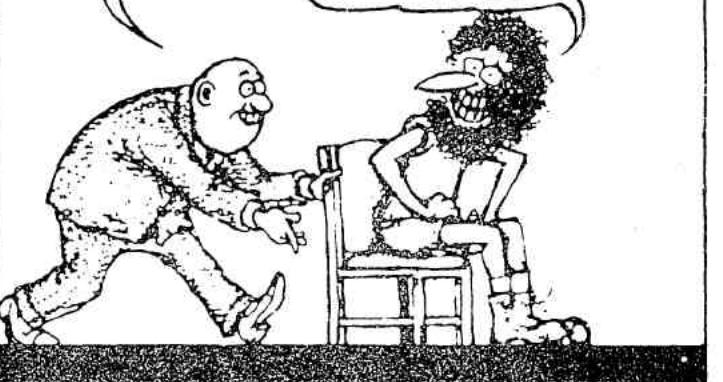


WHERE'S THE LINE FOR THE JOBS?



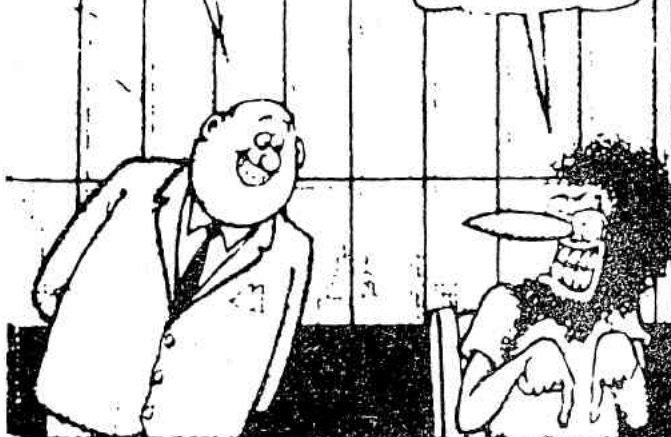
WHAT WAS YOUR LAST JOB, MR. FREEK?

ER, UH... I WAS THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER IN ZILCH, NEW MEXICO, BACK IN 1963!



WHAT ARE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS?

WELL, I CAN TYPE FIFTEEN WORDS PER MINUTE!



DO YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ALCOHOL?

OH, NO! I CAN DRINK 36 CANS OF BEER WITHOUT BARFING!



DO YOU USE DRUGS?

NO, NOT REALLY...

DO YOU MIND IF I LIGHT UP THIS JOINT?



I SAY, YOU SEEM TO BE A MAL-ADJUSTED YOUNG MAN! THE JOB IS YOURS!

ER, WHAT IS THE JOB?

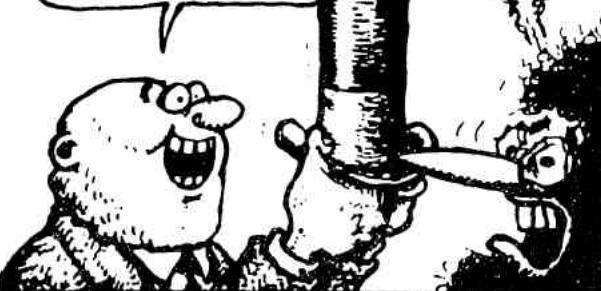


PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS ASSOC.

WE HAVEN'T HAD AN MAL-ADJUSTED ONE IN A LONG TIME!

HERE'S YOUR HAT!

NO! NO!



I JUST HAD A TERRIBLE DREAM...

DON'T TELL ME ABOUT IT.

